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SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED TO MEET AT ONCE

Situation Becomes Extremely Critical Through Torpedoing of Steamer Carasa—German Agents Active in Barcelona

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—As foreseen in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor the report given out with some appearance of authority that Germany accepted the Spanish terms proves to be premature. A semi-official announcement from Berlin repudiates the suggestion. Negotiations are being opened, but the situation has become extremely critical through the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer, *Carasa*, and the members of the Cabinet have been summoned to leave the northern sea-side resorts and assemble in Madrid immediately.

There is some talk of the Cortes being summoned, and it is noteworthy that the Premier and the Foreign Minister promised this should be done in case it was found necessary for Spain to take some extreme step.

It is reported that German agents in Barcelona are buying up all available petrol to assist in the circulation of their civil war propaganda should it become necessary.

In practically the whole of the non-Germanophile press the sentiment is expressed, with increasing emphasis, that Spain will not enter the war, but will devote herself to maintaining her neutrality. Obviously and admittedly, however, this sentiment embraces no consideration of the possible contingency of Germany declaring war in the event of Spain seizing her ships.

The whole of the Catalonian press declares itself satisfied with the Spanish note and glad the country at last does something to assert its dignity. Even the Barcelona Germanophile newspaper, *El Dia Grafico*, does not dissent.

Señor Vasquez de Mella, the Jaimista leader and an ardent Germanophile, has made a speech in which he says a serious danger to Spain on which nobody was reckoning, has arisen and that the situation is even worse than thought. He says that when the war ends, the European powers will have lost control of the Mediterranean and for the first time in history the new world will have colonies on the old continent.

The Foreign Minister announces that Germany has now made grant of 650,000 pesetas to the family of the musical composer, Señor Granados who, with his wife, was lost in the torpedoed channel steamer *Sussex*.

There is much uneasiness upon the spread of the movement for a general strike. There are strikes all over Spain and many new ones daily. At Seville, a general strike has been established and there have been serious disturbances at Barcelona.

(Thursday) Another Spanish steamer, the *Carasa*, is reported sunk by a submarine and six of the crew lost.

Meanwhile, it is understood, although official confirmation is lacking, that the Spanish note gave Germany six weeks' grace to inform the submarine commanders before taking over German ships to replace lost tonnage.

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The cabinet council will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

According to the official explanation the meeting will be held to discuss economic problems and the budget, but it is the general belief that other important questions will be brought forward.

Count de Romanones, Minister of Justice, speaking to journalists today, declared there was no occasion for alarm. Other ministers are making great efforts to tranquilize the populace.

BRITISH "SPEAKER" SEEKS REELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lowther, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has addressed a letter to his constituents, asking them to return him once more if the next general election, which, he writes, cannot now be long delayed, should occur before the end of the war.

"When the war ends," he continues, "a new chapter in the history of the nation will begin. That moment would appear a suitable one for a change in the occupancy of the chair," but until then, he feels it his duty to offer his services to the new House of Commons, should the House desire to avail itself of them, and his division pleased to elect him.

EMPEROR KARL IN CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Munich message states that the Emperor Karl had a long conversation with the King of Bavaria, at which no Austrian or Bavarian statesmen were present. The Austrian Emperor also conferred at length with the Bavarian Premier and War Minister, while the King of Bavaria conferred with Baron Burian.

TWELVE BREWERIES SUSPEND BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Twelve breweries in this district are to close down for an indefinite period. The Pittsburgh Brewing Company owns eight of the breweries and four are owned by the Independent Brewing Company. It is expected that many smaller breweries in Western Pennsylvania will follow suit. Approximately 3000 workmen will be released for more essential employment as a result of the suspension.

The Wainwright Brewery in Lawrenceville, one of the 12 to be closed, is the oldest brewhouse west of the Alleghenies, having been founded in 1818, and has been in continuous operation. The Anderson, at Beaver Falls, also is one of the oldest brewhouses in the United States, having been opened more than 75 years ago.

OPEN DOOR POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

Importance Is Emphasized of Eliminating Entirely All Commercialism in Relations Which United States Bears to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The time has arrived when public men, conversant with the general situation in Russia and this country's relation thereto, feel that observations should be made on a subject that they consider to be of the most importance not only to Russia but to the future relations of this nation with its allies. After consulting the competent authorities dealing with Russia, this Bureau finds that the situation referred to may be best stated in two propositions which, considered together, will bring out the truth which lies at the door of the United States entrance into Russia.

The first of these propositions is as follows: All the speeches of President Wilson since the war began and his private utterances, stated in their simplest terms, pledge the United States unreservedly to absolute unselfishness in this war, and especially in dealings with oppressed and defenseless peoples.

The other proposition is: Various trade and commercial interests are seeking representation on the economic mission to Russia with a view first of assisting in the extension of aid to the Russians, and, second, of profiting later from the trade relations that might grow out of the gratitude for help given in a time of dire distress.

As the result of these two propositions they are diametrically opposed to each other. The type of unselfishness which the President has sought to impress upon the world as the United States' motive in the war is that type which does good for the sake of good, radiates help because it knows naught else to do and with no hope, nor suspicion of any hope, of reward. The President would raise Russia to her feet, wipe away the memory of those dark days, and go his way empty-handed. The trader, the profiteer and exploiter would raise Russia to her feet to sell her their goods and buy her leather and wheat.

As the situation has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor, this is the actual condition. The observation here is that if the President's altruism can find expression in deeds that will convince the Russians of the sincerity of the United States, the foundation will be laid for the defeat of Germany's purpose in Russia, but

(Continued on page four, column five)

BRITISH PREMIER AND MR. GOMPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Mr. Lloyd George, in Reception to American Labor Leader, Says That the War Is Above All for Working Classes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, together with Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Reading and other members of the Government, as well as representatives of labor, in

NEW AIRMAIL SERVICE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—A daily airmail service is to be established as quickly as possible between Cleveland and Chicago and New York City. It was announced here following a conference between John J. Jordan of the Federal Post Office Department and Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and others. The inauguration of this service is to depend only upon the city's ability to put newly made land on the lake front in condition for handling planes. This will be a matter of 30 days or so.

MR. HUGHES ASSAILS BRITISH PACIFISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Australian Prime Minister Declares at Glasgow That a Tariff Scheme Must Protect British Labor From Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reception given to Mr. Hughes at St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, yesterday evening, points to Scotland's intention of making the Australian prime minister as welcome, north of the Tweed, as he has been south of it. The audience was most appreciative of the speech, in which Mr. Hughes spoke of the great effort of the British civilian population during the war, describing the work performed by British women as one of the miracles of the war. But he asked what is to become of this great army of workers, men and women, after the close of the war.

"Are men marked with honorable scars to come back and be forced to jostle elbows with the alien, in fierce competition for jobs, which are all too few. In face of what the war has taught us," continued Mr. Hughes, "in face of the bitter experience of other nations the British people are solemnly warned by certain very superior gentlemen that any change of trade policy will be disastrous to the country. They are particularly emphatic about the consequences to workers of Britain of any impious attempts to change a policy which brought them prosperity before the war.

"In view of the facts, there seems about this solicitude something a little suspicious and overstrained, for what was the social and economic position of the great mass of people before the war? Low wages, millions on the verge of starvation, German goods on our markets, British workmen unemployed. German penetration of so-called British industries, the great key industries of Britain absolutely dependent on Germany for essential raw materials such as dyes and tungsten, complete German control over lead, zinc, copper, tin—these are outlines of the picture of Britain as she was under the policy which we are told she must retain after the war.

"Workers of Britain are warned by the pacifists, that any change of our policy will offend Germany, that it will be a declaration of economic war. What kind of Britishers are these pacifists, who say that a policy essential to provide the workers of Britain with regular employment and to develop the resources of the Empire, is the declaration of an economic war? Must Britain be the only nation not to protect her own interests? Australia has adopted a policy, it is said, that will offend Germany—which means economic war, so has America. We believe in it, we are confident that by no other means can we develop our great heritage."

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SPANISH SOCIALISTS ACTIVE IN RECESS

Increasing Support Given to Progressives in Opposition to Ministry Indicates Political Difficulties on Opening of Cortes

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—It generally happens when the Cortes suspends its sittings and there is a fairly general move from the heat of Madrid to the breezes of the coast, that Spanish political movements, which are so often of a purely ephemeral character, collapse, and nothing more is heard of them for a long time, if ever. When the Cortes reassembles a new set is brought into requisition. It is, however, a sign of the times that in the present period which, for climatic reasons is least encouraging to effort in Spain, there is in one quarter to be a greater display of political activity of a very determined and effective character than ever before. It is almost unnecessary to say that this is the work of the political Left, which intends to carry on the campaign which it started in the Chamber with the utmost vigor throughout the summer and autumn. It is organizing itself thoroughly and is preparing a strong program. It must be borne in mind that this movement is now no longer confined to the Socialists, as might be supposed. It began with the Socialists, and practically nobody else except Señor Marcelino Domingo, the Barcelona deputy, who, though insisting that he is purely Repub., associates himself to the fullest extent with present Socialist policy.

On the release of the four Socialist deputies from Cartagena prison, where they had been incarcerated for their association with the rising last August, the full strength of this new fighting section in the Chamber numbered seven, the other three being Señores Domingo, Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, and Indalecio Prieto, the new Socialist deputy for Bilbao. But even this small section was much stronger than in previous Parliaments when Señor Pablo Iglesias alone stood for socialism, and his voice could hardly be heard in the Chamber. The great and effective demonstration made in the Cortes, however, by the augmented party has rallied various other elements to its support, and it is now assuming a formidable appearance, with greater energy behind it than has been displayed by any other party hitherto, and a program which in existing circumstances is calculated to arouse the people from their lethargy and strike their imagination. It has to be borne in mind that socialism, as it is called, in Spain is not the same as in France and England. It has to be taken relatively to the existing form of government and the existing parties. Whereas in the countries where democratic government has made much headway, socialism stands for advanced ideals, in Spain it is in effect for the present nothing more than what would be regarded as mild radicalism in other countries. The advanced ideals may be there, but they are necessarily in the background while there is such heavy, extensive, and difficult work to do in the propagation of elementary democracy. Consequently, Republicans, Radicals, and Reformistas find no difficulty in associating themselves in the present campaign with the declared Socialists.

Thus the general reforming party of the Left from the simple Socialist nucleus has been increased by the adhesion of many other prominent elements of the parliamentary minority, and at the meeting just before the rising of the Cortes, at which it was declared that they could no longer collaborate with Parliament and would make their appeal to the people outside, there were 27 deputies represented. This is a significant development, and that the monarchical center parties recognize it to be so was shown by certain efforts that Señor Dato made before the eve of the suspension of the sittings to accommodate the revolting Left and induce it to reconsider its decision not to take any further part in parliamentary procedure. The reformers, however, indicated that their decision was final. Since then they have held meetings and established committees for the furtherance of their plans of campaign.

OIL PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of the production of fuel oil from home sources has been investigated by a committee appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Crewe. The report, just issued, states that the best method is the carbonization of cannel coal in existing vertical retorts at gas works, although no very largely increased quantity of oil can be obtained from this source during the war owing to difficulties of labor, coal transport, etc. The Petroleum Research Department had recommended the erection of batteries of a form of low temperature retort for the carbonization of cannel coal, but an experimental investigation of low temperature processes by the Ministry has proved that the proposal was impracticable, on the grounds of expense, shortage of labor, time involved, and the fact that the mineral is not available in the quantities which the first investigations indicated.

The committee indicates other sources of supply as available in the future. These sources include boring for oil in Great Britain, the further development of the Scottish shale oil industry and the increased carbonization of raw coal. In this latter connection the report states that some 1,250,000 tons of fuel oil might be obtained from every 20,000,000 tons of coal carbonized.

NEW ITALIAN POLICY AND SLAV FREEDOM

Purely Italian Attitude Gives Way to Aim of Securing Liberty for Oppressed Races of the Dual Monarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The great change which has come over general Italian public opinion on the subject of the Jugo-Slav question is indicated by an article in the *Tribuna* from its Basel correspondent, for the *Tribuna* is a distinctly moderate paper, neutral before the war, which has been inclined to take a rather "purely Italian" point of view on diplomatic questions. The article in question speaks of the "New Italian policy, the great democratic policy of the redemption of the oppressed populations of Austria which has placed Italy at the head of a movement from which our war has derived as much moral advantage as from our heroic army." The writer puts the question, Have the Jugo-Slavs fought or not? Austria says they have and has in her communiqués made frequent allusions to certain Croatian regiments by way of showing the failure of the political offensive begun against her by the "Entente." If some regiments have fought well on the Piave, he says, many others could not be sent to the front because they could not be trusted, and if a few thousand Croats have remained under the banner of the monarchy, perhaps because it was not so easy to leave as some people might think, millions of their compatriots within the country are supporters of the policy of their deputies, which means the end of Austria.

It is not to be expected, he declares, that a revolutionary movement will begin at the front, such things do not begin in the trenches, under the fire of the gendarme in the rear and the enemy in front, when the men are ignorant of what has been happening, and when there is no chance for them to think out a plan of action. The Croatian regiments have fought because they had no chance of doing anything else—they were beaten, and though the Germans and Magyars had their help they could not keep their footing on the right bank of the Piave. Today, the writer says, no criticism of Jugo-Slav action is permissible, and it is the duty of Italians to do all in their power to aid this people's magnificent redemptive movement.

This movement, he states, has begun since the war, and allegiance to Austria was abjured after the destruction of Serbia. The Jugo-Slavs, meaning by this term the Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes, are one people, upon whom Austrian bureaucracy had imposed three names, and who have been slowly awoken to a consciousness of their strength and rights. After the tragedy of Sarajevo, the Vienna Correspondence Bureau announced to the world that the Croats of all Austria, wherever they were living with the Serbians had carried out punitive actions against those who were morally responsible for the assassination, thus lessening the effect produced by that event in the world. The Croatian (Roman) Catholics reaffirmed their fidelity to the monarchy, repudiating any responsibility for the action. No one mentioned the Slovenes, a small peasant people, abandoned, historically speaking, between two great nations, Germany and Italy.

In this way, the writer says, European history was manufactured by Austria. Europe believed what Austria wished it to believe, since Austria, being both rich and powerful, had the official agencies for misleading the public opinion of the world, her professors who spread "Austrian science" in international congresses, and her great world of diplomacy which spread information as to "episodes of internal policy" in the salons of the various capitals.

The Croats, Serbians, and Slovenes had their priests and their Socialists who preached a great Slav fatherland and encouraged them with vague ideas of giving soldiers some day for such a fatherland. But then the priests upheld the protective shadow of the (Roman) Catholic Hapsburgs and cleverly waved before the people the scarecrow of their oppressors, the Magyars, while the "orthodox" Serbians were always shown as infidels who lived in the country once threatened by the Turks. Since the war began, the writer affirms, these mild Austrian peoples had seen the sufferings of their own people from the Danube to Vallya, in old Serbia, and on the plain of Kosovo, in the work of the executioner in the Castle of Trent, and in the Bosnian forests. "Here is your (Roman) Catholic Austria, faithful peoples," the writer exclaims, adding, "and the faithful made abjuration." An answer came then to the plaint of the Croats, brothers met one another in the Parliament at Vienna, the invitation of the Czech Union was given and listened to.

Almost immediately the Jugo-Slav Union arose, which once for all did away with the old Austrian definition of (Roman) Catholics and Orthodox, and swore that it would never again give its faith to the Hapsburgs and that it would have only one object, that of the creation of the great Jugo-Slav mother country, apart from all the old dynasties. Austria called her clerics to her help. The party leader, Mr. Susteric, was abandoned and almost forced to leave Laibach, where he once was master. At Spalato, Serbians and Croatians met and declared that henceforth there should be neither Croatians nor Serbians—only Jugo-Slavs. Adherence was given to the new ideals at Zagreb (Agram) and an alliance strength-

ened between the Austrian and the Hungarian Slavs. The horrified governments of Vienna and Budapest mobilized all their forces in vain; in the Viennese Parliament the Slavs led and carried with them even the Poles, who were more of a reactionary and Austrian character. Finally, the writer declares, even the German Socialists approved the ideal and the program of the Slavs.

The Jugo-Slavs had made this incredible amount of progress, so the writer states, in three years of mute suffering under Mr. Stürzkh, and in the year of rebellion and struggle which had followed Mr. Adler's tragic action. At the present time, he declares, Austria only exists by the force of her bayonets, but not as in former days when the bayonets kept the rebellious nations respectful. Now a small minority is trying to govern lawlessly, the real life of the Austrian populations is outside the monarchy; it is on the Piave. The writer ends with a quotation from a Swiss paper, hitherto very sympathetic to Austria. The article in question, written just before the reopening of Parliament, declares that "Austria is done for," as, if the Entente wins, it will be divided into several national states which might even become united in a democratic confederation, but if Germany wins it will be even worse for Austria, for Germany will annex her old ally and, whereas the Germans of the German Empire. The German colonies must be completely restored. If at any point a rectification of frontiers appears desirable, it will be permitted only in return for complete compensation. There will further be demanded full indemnification of the economic losses inflicted upon Germans in enemy countries inclusive of the colonies of those countries, as well as the freedom of the seas, the complete guarantee of free maritime commerce after the war and equal trading rights in all countries, an economic war after the war being entirely excluded, not only by promises on paper, but by actual guarantees (reale Garantien). The fate of Belgium is placed in the hands of the Entente; only if these our conditions are fulfilled will Belgium again arise as an independent state. We do not dream, after the war has been victoriously carried through by us, of allowing ourselves to be pressed into the defensive diplomatic dipolomatically."

The second pronouncement appeared almost simultaneously in the parliamentary review circulated by the Center, and gained additional authority from the fact that it was reproduced in a prominent position in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. "It is really surprising," it reads, "to see what various constructions are put in the course of time upon the Chancellor's declarations regarding the Belgian question. Yet the Chancellor's declarations, especially his second declaration, are so clear and unmistakable that they cannot be misunderstood. Above all it is entirely wrong to assert, like a section of the press, that the Chancellor's declarations cannot be reconciled, but that they are self-contradictory in so far as in the one declaration it was stated that the Belgium that arises after the war must be no one's vassal, while in the other, conditions and securities were demanded for Germany.

"We have already pointed out once before that Count von Hertling's declarations are to be regarded as a whole, and that it is not permissible to balance them one against the other. The Chancellor's declarations state clearly and distinctly that Germany is ready to restore Belgium's complete self-dependence (like Count von Hertling himself, the writer uses the word *Selbstständigkeit* instead of *Unabhängigkeit*, independence) provided that simultaneously the requisite political and economic guarantees are established for the German Empire. If the Chancellor has declared that Belgium must not be the vassal of any power, he in no way contradicts himself if at the same time he demands the creation of political and economic guarantees, for a characteristic of a state of affairs in which one state is in the relation of a vassal to another is that the more powerful state holds the other militarily, economically, and politically in its grasp. It is sufficient to point to Egypt, whose relations with England are a striking proof that vassalage and military, political, and economic domination are conceptions inseparable from one another. When, therefore, the Chancellor demands that Belgium shall be

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

Continuing, Mr. Hughes said he had no doubt that the British Government would develop the policy, which had already declared, of accepting the basis of the Paris Economic Conference, and in favor of imperial preference. He did not intend to express his opinion on that policy, but he would say that it seemed to him—in conjunction with other steps which the government had taken with regard to imperial trade—to indicate the road that the government proposed to take. He was at a loss to see, how, in the face of what had been said and done, the government could adopt any other policy, although the change would involve a radical departure from the economic policy prevailing before the war. He believed that already there was a large volume of public opinion in the country behind them, and that it was being widely recognized that national safety and economic policy were so closely linked that the two could not be dissociated. A great empire like the British Empire, Mr. Hughes concluded, could not be bound together by mere legal or constitutional ties. It would be better held together by those threads of mutual interests and trade relations which the government had pointed out were in danger of being broken.

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GERMAN PRESS AND FUTURE OF BELGIUM

Examination of Chancellor's Declarations Regarding an Independent Belgium Shows Independence to Be Relative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Not only were Count von Hertling's latest demands concerning Belgium impeded to the Reichstag in two separate installments—"laid out in spoons," as the Berliner Tageblatt put it—but two further statements on the subject have appeared in organs which close connection with the Chancellor renders them authoritative.

The first appeared in the *Kölnische Volks Zeitung*, the organ of the annexationist wing of the Center Party, and its contents were such as to prompt the Berliner Tageblatt to recall Mephistopheles' remark to Marthe Schwertlein: "Ich muss gestehen, unter Schwertlein: 'Wechself ich selbst mit euch den Ring."

"The conditions under which Belgium will be relinquished," it reads, "are, in the first place, the complete integrity of the ancient territory (alten Gebiet) of the German Empire. The German colonies must be completely restored. If at any point a

rectification of frontiers appears desirable, it will be permitted only in return for complete compensation. There will further be demanded full indemnification of the economic losses inflicted upon Germans in enemy countries inclusive of the colonies of those countries, as well as the freedom of the seas, the complete guarantee of free maritime commerce after the war and equal trading rights in all countries, an economic war after the war being entirely excluded, not only by promises on paper, but by actual guarantees (reale Garantien). The fate of Belgium is placed in the hands of the Entente; only if these our conditions are fulfilled will Belgium again arise as an independent state. We do not dream, after the war has been victoriously carried through by us, of allowing ourselves to be pressed into the defensive diplomatic dipolomatically."

After referring to the Pan-German criticism of the Chancellor's statements, the pronouncement concludes: "We will not enter into discussion with the Fatherland party, but will content ourselves with pointing out that in connection with his demands regarding Belgium, Count von Hertling is in full agreement with the supreme military command. If both the

authorities of the realm demand

the demands formulated by the Chancellor a sufficient guarantee for the security of the empire, that ought to be sufficient for every one, including the Fatherland party."

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COLONEL SEMENOFF ADVANCES ON CHITA

Anti-Bolshevist General Has Now Reached Kaenor, Near Manchurian Border—Severe Fighting on the Usuri Front

The operations on the Usuri front, which lies roughly some 150 miles north of Vladivostok are now steadily crystallizing into a coherent campaign. Following upon the statement that Japanese and American forces are entraining for the Usuri front, comes the news from Tokyo of severe fighting between the allied forces and the Bolsheviks along the Manchurian border.

A message from Harbin reports that Colonel Semenoff is rapidly pursuing his advance toward Chita, an important town in Trans-Baikal on the Trans-Siberian Railway, some 1200 miles west of Vladivostok, and had engaged the Bolshevik forces in the neighborhood of Kaenor whilst the enemy were making their main concentrations at Borsa, a town on the railway some 90 miles beyond the Manchurian frontier.

In the north Caucasian region the Bolsheviks claim success, as they do in the Volga region and rear Beretska on the Dvina; whilst a Kiev message states that the Bolshevik forces have taken Novorossiisk, an important seaport on the Black Sea. Here, however, the position is very uncertain, as the Russian army which has captured the port is believed to be the remnant of the Russian regular organization which scattered to their homes after the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is not therefore possible to estimate the importance of the incident.

Meanwhile the disturbances in the Ukraine still continue. The insurgents have blown up the railway near Chochlovka in five places and have destroyed several large bridges.

Colonel Semenoff's Advance

HARBIN, Via Peking, Aug. 27.—(By The Associated Press)—Colonel Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader, continues his advance toward Chita and has captured Dawua station and Karanor siding. The Bolsheviks have retired to Sokatui siding. Colonel Semenoff's cavalry is engaged with the Bolsheviks rear guard five versts west of Kaenor. The enemy main force in concentrating at Borsa station.

Borsa is about 50 miles north of the Manchurian border in Siberia. It is 177 miles southeast of Chita, the Bolsheviks base in this region.

Severe Fighting

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—There has been severe fighting between Entente allied forces and Bolshevik Red Guards on the Usuri River front along the Manchurian border. The Japanese casualties in the last few days number 170, including officers.

Disturbances in the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Kiev message reports disturbances in the Ukrainian frontier province of Tchernigoff, where insurgents have destroyed several large bridges and blown up the railway near Chochlovka in five places. A further Kiev message states that Aman Krassoff has issued an army order announcing the almost complete liberation of the Don region and emphasizing the necessity of securing the frontiers against fresh attacks by the occupation of certain important neighboring railway junctions.

Bolshevik Claim Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Moscow messages claim success for the Bolsheviks in North Caucasus and on the Volga. In the latter region, they state that the Soviet troops on the right bank of the Volga have occupied the village of Kluchchishch, near Kasan, while on the southern part of the front the enemy failed in attempts to occupy Furayka and Pokalofka, losing machine guns, 50 rifles and 200 men. In North Caucasus, Soviet troops claim to have captured Jekaterinodar and the station of Tchernetzkaja, while heavy fighting is reported in progress near Beretska, on the Dvina, and the local bourgeoisie and White Guards are described as alarmed by the Bolsheviks operations against Simbirsk.

Meanwhile, a Kiev message states that the Soviet troops have taken Novorossiisk on the northeastern coast of the Black Sea.

Vladivostok Retaken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Constantinople message states that the foreign minister of the North Caucasian republic, now in Constantinople has received a telegram stating that the town of Vladivostok has been retaken and cleared of the enemy after 12 days severe fighting.

Volunteers Disarmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Reuter Vladivostok message indicates that the secession of the Russian volunteer force to General Horvath has ended in their disarmament by Allies. After lengthy deliberations the council of commanders sent them an ultimatum giving them the choice of again placing themselves under Colonel Tolsoff's orders and thus restoring the status quo, or of joining Colonel Semenoff at the Manchurian station or submitting to disarmament. The volunteers, at first, barred their

doors to the Allies' emissaries, while allied and Tzsch patrols appeared in the street and the approaches to the barracks were practically besieged, but eventually they submitted to disarmament, thus ending what the message terms an intolerable situation, which had threatened to create local disturbances.

Mr. Lockhart Not Imprisoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Petrograd message via Berlin represents that Mr. Lockhart, British representative in Moscow has been imprisoned, and states that he, together with the American consul Mr. Poole is awaiting a safe conduct from Germany and the conclusion of the Entente agreement with the Soviet Government concerning the return of their respective diplomatic officials. According to Die Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, Germany has already promised to grant the safe conduct and it is now only a matter of taking necessary measures.

Japanese Consul-General

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Moscow messages state that the Japanese consul-general and the staff of the Japanese Embassy have left Moscow, traveling under special safe conduct provided by the Soviet Government ordering that no difficulties should anywhere be placed in the way of their journey to Japan. These constitute the last Entente representatives in the Russian capital.

Russo-Finnish Parleys

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Russo-Finnish peace negotiations in Berlin have been postponed because it is stated an agreement on the main points at issue could not be reached.

WOMEN'S PARTY IS FOR STABLE PEACE

Statement Insists on Victory as Preliminary to Peace—Disapproves of Workers Who Accept Bolshevik Ideas

OPEN DOOR POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

preliminary even to propaganda to win the confidence of these people, and preliminary to all missions, economic or otherwise, order must be restored.

The thought uppermost with those in close sympathy with the President's purpose not only includes the Russians themselves, but involves the only safe fundamental for the future relations with other nations. Whether the United States may avoid the situation or not, it is regarded as a certainty that what this country will accomplish in the way of assistance and the rescue of the masses from the perils besetting them will cause a sentiment of gratitude toward the United States, which will lay wide open the vast treasure stores of Russia to this nation if it wishes to explore them.

Public men see in this eventuality both an opportunity and a great danger, an opportunity to demonstrate the President's purpose of unselfishness and a danger to the future peace of the world if the profiteering and trading, commercial instinct shall be permitted to follow its accustomed course. For instance, if the leather trade of Russia is worth 1,000,000,000 rubles a year, the United States may have it all, and the present allies of the United States can be shut out of participation in this trade if the profiteer and the commercial interests have their way. The purpose of the President, however, as the logical result of his doctrine, would be in such circumstances, a statement to Russia itself. "Your leather trade belongs not alone to us but to England, France, Italy and South America—we desire only our share."

The point made here is that if commercialism shall be permitted to take advantage of this country's peculiarly advantageous position, jealousies in other nations will be engendered that will cause trouble in the future. The policy of the open door established by John Hay, it is felt, must be followed as a fundamental in all future relations, but "policy," which at best is mere diplomacy and expediency, must give way to a relationship that will go further than maintain an open door—it will remove the door from its hinges.

Experts Going to Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—An interesting statement has been issued by the Women's Party, led by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, leaders of the old Women's Social and Political Union, which, since the beginning of the war, has devoted its energies, and that of the newly organized party, to the prosecution of the struggle against enemy influence, both within and without the British Isles.

The statement just issued by the Women's Party clearly defines its policy as war against Germany and her associates until the Allies are able to impose victorious and uncompromising peace, which will prevent future Germanic aggression and guarantee the world's peace; industrial harmony, protection of women's interests, equal pay for equal work, pacifism and Bolshevism.

"Unfortunately," the statement continues, "one of the obstacles encountered in this propaganda, is the deplorable action of the National Federation of Women Workers, led by Miss Mary McArthur, who is the wife of Mr. W. C. Anderson, the pacifist Bolshevik. M. P. Miss McArthur's organization has made common cause with the pacifists and Bolsheviks, and incites the women munition workers to act in association with the men strike-mongers and to down tools in company with them. In fact the women munition workers, who have done so much to save their country from defeat by Germany, and who rallied by the Women's Party, succeeded in stopping strikes of the men power, and averting other industrial crises, are too loyal for the Bolsheviks, who have found in Miss McArthur and her federation, associates and agents in their attempts to maneuver the women workers generally, and munition makers in particular, into the Bolshevik camp.

"The Women's Party," continues the manifesto, "is determined to resist the attempts of the men Bolsheviks and the handful of women who are assisting them to mislead and exploit the women war-workers against the cause of Britain and her Allies.

DUTCH TAKE OVER SIX GERMAN SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Batavia message to the Dutch press states that six German ships have been transferred to the Rotterdam Lloyd, the Holland-American Line and the Royal Dutch Lloyd to replace six Dutch ships torpedoed off the Scilly Islands in February, 1917. The vessels are the Silesia, the Urheneveld, the Westmark, the Castell Pelesch and the Linden, their respective gross tonnage being 4489, 5577, 6550, 5870, 3465 and 4188.

SULTAN CONFRERS HONORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The Sultan of Egypt has bestowed the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile on the Maharajah of Patiala and the Maharajah of Bikanir.

"In desiring to help Russia to reconstruct herself within herself, it is necessary to give the closest attention, first of all, to what are the requirements of 86 per cent of the population which will help them in the most ordinary form to start a basis of reconstruction. Bearing in mind the peasant is repairing, or making, his small tools to till the soil and remembering that we have only one port with very little warehouse space to spare owing to the enormous accumulation of war materials, careful consideration should be given to the goods to arrive there for distribution at a time when they are required. It would be preposterous to send forward today agricultural machinery of a heavy nature which will be required for harvesting next autumn, as it would congest the very small available warehouse space and be waste shipping and railway facilities.

"It must not be forgotten that Russia and Siberia will be the safety valve of the world as soon as the war is over, but we must give close attention and make necessary preparation in anticipation. Russia will be the recuperating station of the world at large and those nations will be most benefited who take advantage of today's most favorable opportunity of winning to their side this immense population."

Russo-German Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Die Frankfurter Zeitung Berlin correspondent states that supplementary Russo-German agreements, just signed in Berlin, recognize the right of the self-determination of Livonia and Estonia, while in connection with the financial agreement, Russia will probably pay Germany a lump sum as indemnification for damage sustained by the Germans in Russia during the war and will also pay German owners of Russian bonds. German party leaders, he writes, were informed of the contents of these treaties at a recent conference, and they were apprised by the same authorities as those which asseverated to Brest treaty itself. "As immediate convocation of the Reichstag is not contemplated it must be assumed," he concluded, "that the Reichstag's sanction will be obtained subsequently without the actual putting into effect of treaties being thereby prejudiced in any way."

Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung issues a statement concerning the new treaties. The statement declares that the German Government, knowing itself at one with the German people on this point, has expressly secured to Russia, for the future also, the possibility of itself regulating its internal affairs, and observes that the supplementary treaty thus appears as a foundation on which any Russian government, which does not want war with Germany can and must build.

Continuing, it declares that the independence of the Baltic countries is provided for, but that the gate to the Baltic is now open for all in future, and for Russian national economy by the guaranteeing of trade routes and the conceding of free ports. The new state of Georgia has been recognized, but other Caucasian states "present difficult problems."

The leader under whom they are

to go have lived in Russia, knows all

parts of it, has carried on extensive

operations and has been associated

with prominent men. He acknowledges that today Russia is helpless,

millions of her people apparently

doomed to starvation, no grain, no

fats; all the money in the world

would not save the people because

there is nothing to buy—and yet, in

the face of all that, he believes that

a tremendous future awaits Russia;

that in one year, in two or three, five

at the most, she will be recuperated,

not as a single nation, but as a federation

of states with enormous re-

sources and a people awake to their

opportunities among other peoples.

"While almost every one is thinking

of the war, and what must be done

as it lasts, which is right," said

Mr. Martens, "a few must be thinking

about conditions when the war is

over, and who can say when that will be? Russia must suffer this year, but she can be helped so that she will not have to go through another year like this one."

"The world's attention has been

concentrated upon the small western

area to which is confined the pan-

orama of the war, but, after the war

it is the Far East and Russia that

will demand attention. There will be

found the undisturbed resources and

the abundant man-power, a great

awakening and ample opportunities.

"Russia will need help in rebuilding

and the kind of help she will

most will be in her agriculture,

for it must be remembered that 86

per cent of the population are tillers

of the soil, and they have no machin-

ery, have not even been able to get

parts for repairs since the war began,

and transportation has practically

broken down. We must help the peo-

ple to repair their implements this

winter, so that they may have them

for next year's crop. That is the first

thing.

"Germany, having control of the

south, hoped thereby to bring the

north to her feet. But Germany has

done more than shown her lack of under-

standing of other people, especially

the Russian at large, who with kind-

ness, guidance and help is easily

managed. When Russia broke down,

owing to the lack of the simplest im-

plements, she had the most wonderful

opportunity of making the Russian

CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN REVIEWED

Mr. Miyaoaka of Tokyo Declares Before American Bar Association Religious Freedom Is a Fundamental in His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Speaking at a meeting of the American Bar Association, T. Miyaoaka of Tokyo, Japan, gave a review of the Constitution of Japan in his address on "The Safeguard of Civil Liberties in Japan." Elihu Root of New York presided over the association.

Mr. Miyaoaka said that the constitution was promulgated by Emperor Mutsuhito on Feb. 11, 1889, and went into effect from the November following. Two paragraphs, he said, afford an idea of the vision of that far-sighted statesman, viz: "Liberty of Conscience and Liberty of Speech, Writing and Publication."

On the first of these subjects, Mr. Miyaoaka said in part: "There is no law in Japan that gives preference to any form of religion. The wording of Article 28 of the Constitution of Japan is so simple and direct that it requires no supplementary legislation to give effect to its provision. Freedom of religious belief is only limited by the condition that the belief shall not be prejudicial to peace and order, nor incompatible with the duties which an individual as a Japanese subject owes to the sovereignty of the Empire."

"In none of the laws of Japan is there any restriction on the legitimate enjoyment of the freedom of speech. The laws of public safety, police and publication, as well as the press law, provide that matters relating to the preliminary examination of offenses, shall not be discussed in public speeches, in printed books or pamphlets or on the press; that criminals shall not be made objects of public encomium or approbation; that nothing intended to subvert the political institutions or otherwise lead to a breach of peace, or any thing contrary to good morals, shall be publicly discussed."

"In this great war, in which the attention of all thinking men is centered, it is whispered here and there whether Japan has not misplaced herself in aiding the Allies as against the Central Empires of Europe. In the laconic brevity of mottoes and slogans there is always danger of the vulgar and the unthinking misinterpreting the meaning intended to be conveyed. When President Wilson declared that this war was a war of democracy against autocracy, manifestly he did not mean that this was a war of republicanism versus monachism. The people of the United States are the last people on earth to deny to other people the right to choose for themselves that form of government which the latter think is best adapted to themselves. Is not Germany's denial to some of the unfortunate people under her sway of the right to choose their own sovereignty, one of the crimes for which we hold her responsible? The United States went into this war because the German warfare against commerce was a challenge to all mankind. It is for the vindication of human rights that this nation is stirred to the core."

"Japan has the same ideals to which we are dedicated. We stand for the rights of humanity. When it is suggested that Japan is misplaced in this war, because this is a war of democracy against monarchy, I see the subtle working of German propaganda. Germany is determined that Japan and the United States shall not be friends; Germany today is sowing the seeds of mistrust between us with the same insistence that has marked her activity in that direction ever since Japan became a factor to be considered in world politics. If you will recall with what punctilious observance of the rules of civilized warfare Japan fought her wars you will perceive that we place justice and right over material prosperity, military efficiency or achievements in natural science and art."

STRIKE OF POLICE OCCURS IN LONDON

LONDON, England (Friday) — The London metropolitan police went on strike at midnight yesterday. The strike affects only some sections of the city.

The city of London police, who number 800, are not affected. The metropolitan force has between 4000 and 5000 members. Eight thousand of them have gone to war.

The metropolitan police demand increased wages, recognition of their union, and the reinstatement of a discharged man who was active in the Policemen's Union.

Traffic proceeded as usual. Drivers, many of whom were themselves on strike a week ago, regulated the movement of vehicles and there was little change.

TURKISH MINISTRY AND PALESTINE JEWS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The Jewish correspondence bureau learns that the Turkish Grand Vizier stated in an interview that the Turkish Government does not contemplate granting privileges to the Jews in Palestine, but will grant them the same rights as other Ottoman citizens.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier is reported in Constantinople to have closed negotiations between repre-

sentatives of the Central European Jewish organizations and the Turkish Government with this statement:

"We are resolved to do away with all restrictive measures regarding emigration to the settlement of Jews in Palestine. I assure you of my sympathy for the creation of a Jewish religion center in Palestine by means of well organized emigration and colonization. It is my desire to place this work under the protection of the Turkish Government. I cherish a firm hope that the labors of the special commission which has been sent out to evolve a detailed plan will shortly be terminated."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DENIED

LONDON, England (Friday) — There had been no proposal by England and no suggestion in America for a political or military alliance between the two countries, said James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, who spoke at the American Luncheon Club here today. He appeared on the speaking program with Lord Reading, the British ambassador to the United States.

"I join with you," said Mr. Lewis turning to Lord Reading, "in the sentiments expressed in the speech recently made by you asserting that mischievous propaganda had been circulated in certain parts of the country for the purpose of embarrassing the Allies. There has been no proposal from England for a political or military alliance with the United States, and there has been no suggestion in America for any such convention with England or any other foreign country in connection with the war as the fruit thereof."

"If there shall arise any circumstances justifying different relations than those now existing, President Woodrow Wilson and Premier David Lloyd George will send the proposal and the reasons offered for it to the peoples of the countries. There will be no diplomatic juggling of the fates. There will be no burden to any people through secret pacts made by official agents as long as Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States and a democratic government is in force in Great Britain."

CONTROVERSY OVER OPPRESSED RACES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday) — An animated controversy has been going on for some days between the Corriere Della Sera and the Giornale d'Italia. The former maintains there are divergencies of view between the Premier and the Foreign Minister as to the policy concerning the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. The latter declares no such differences exist.

The controversy is attracting much attention, both in and out of the press, and the view is expressed that a discussion may take place in the forthcoming parliamentary session which will clear the matter up and define the Italian policy.

SIX SEAMEN COMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six seamen were commended by United States Secretary of the Navy Daniels Friday for heroism. They are Alonzo E. Sargent, pharmacist's mate of Kansas City; Adam J. Bettinger, boatswain's mate of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest L. Pemberton, seaman, 1188, Whitney Street, New Haven, Conn.; Otto A. Valfor, yeoman, of New York; Louis Friedman, seaman, of San Francisco; Frederick L. Cook, electrician, of New Orleans.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Nearly 100,000 votes have been reported in the race for the Senate in the South Carolina primary. Nat B. Dial continues to maintain his majority over Cole L. Blease and I. F. Rice, increasing his lead over Mr. Blease to 22,903 votes. The last report showed Mr. Dial 57,698, Mr. Blease 34,795, and Mr. Rice 3,914.

ALL QUIET AT NOGALES

NOGALES, Ariz.—General Cabell, commanding the United States forces, issued the following statement on Friday:

"I am very much pleased with the way in which General Calles is handling the situation in Nogales, Sonora. Everything is quiet and I expect it to remain so."

SOCIALISTS AT INTERLAKEN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

—A number of Socialists from neutral and belligerent countries met at Interlaken, Switzerland, on Monday, according to Die Frankfurter Zeitung. No details of what transpired are known. A recent dispatch from Switzerland said that Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, was at Interlaken.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The American Socialist mission has arrived in Paris from Italy. It was welcomed by a committee of the Confédération Générale du Travail.

GREEK RECRUITS CALLED UP

ATHENS, Greece (Friday) — (By the Associated Press) — A royal decree has been issued calling to the colors recruits of the classes of 1900, 1901 and 1902 in Greece and Macedonia.

DUTCH CABINET QUESTION

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday) — Queen Wilhelmina has asked Jonker G. L. M. H. Ruijs de Beerenbrouck to form a Cabinet. He is considering the proposal.

DRY UNITED STATES SAID TO BE ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

Chief Executive would use the power given him to the limit. The testimony of the Secretary of the Navy, whose opinion carries great weight, shows the increase in efficiency and general morale that resulted from the establishment of dry zones round naval yards. That the necessity is even more urgent in the case of shipyards, munition plants and coal mines and other such places outside the jurisdiction of the Navy Department is a fact well established and fully shown in the debates on the amendment.

In the course of the debate, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who regarded this discretionary power given the President as the most important clause in the amendment, gave some signal illustrations of the necessity for putting it into immediate operation. The states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, he pointed out, have local option. Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., adjoining each other are dry, and between them, they have 10,000 men engaged in four shipyards and a big steel plant, all of them working at top speed on war contracts. Saloons have been banished from the immediate neighborhood with the exception of the small town of Oliver, which has 30 voters.

This town, said Senator Lenroot, has become a regular Mecca for the employees in these plants. The officials of the yards and of the towns of Superior and Duluth are powerless to do away with a condition that does more to prevent output than would strike in the town.

Senator Lenroot pictured what he saw there a few weeks ago as follows: "I visited this place (Oliver) a few weeks ago. I found that the one saloon was a very large building, jammed to the doors, with eight or nine bartenders, with men struggling to the bar to get a drink and several busses running from the steel plant to the village and the saloon. The seven wholesale liquor houses are not permitted to engage in business as a saloon, but, regarding it as a wholesale liquor business, were selling beer in pint bottles and whisky in half-pint bottles."

A letter written to Senator Nelson in reference to the same establishment sheds further light on the importance of the power given to the President to do away with such places. After making a plea "in the interest of the people and its industries, especially the steel plants and the shipbuilding plants," the writer, a citizen of Duluth, goes on to say, "if there ever has been any injustice to humanity or crime against the industries and our government, and the sin that we allow young men to go over to be debauched by liquor, it is this Oliver. The last time I was there I found there were no less than 100 young men in the bar room and the wholesale liquor houses, men that ought to be doing something. If they did not have the opportunity to get liquor they certainly would be doing something."

This is not an isolated condition but one which is prevalent around the most vital war plants of the country. It would be interesting to know how many of the young men referred to in this letter had deferred classifications. In granting powers to the President, Congress expects him to do away with such conditions, and there is no doubt whatever that he will have the full support of public opinion behind him if he chooses to exercise his power.

GAIN IN PROHIBITION

CLOSING OF SALOONS WILL, IT IS DECLARED, LESSEN TAXPAYERS' BURDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Prohibition leaders point out that under war prohibition the people of the United States instead of losing \$1,000,000,000 in taxes from the liquor trade, as the liquor interests would have it believed, will be tremendous gainers, saving the whole \$2,200,000,000 which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, estimates the people pay annually for strong drink, compared with the small proportion the traffic pays in taxes for permission to continue in business another year.

Guy A. Ham of Boston, for many years a prohibition worker, declared this week that wiping out the traffic, instead of imposing additional war burdens upon the tax payers, would more likely lessen their burdens through increased production in the industries resulting from closing the saloons.

"All taxes are of one of two classes," argued Mr. Ham, who is being vigorously opposed by the brewers, in his campaign for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Massachusetts. "They are either direct or indirect—the first levied upon real estate and personal property holdings, and the second levied in the first instance upon business, but ultimately transferred to the consumer."

"Now the liquor tax comes within the second category. The government taxes the liquor trade, which in turn indulges in the drink habit. It should not be overlooked, at this point, that experience has demonstrated that the average consumers of intoxicants are the least able to pay this tax."

"The government can certainly afford to shift the liquor tax over to other commodities, under war prohibition, for the result will be increased efficiency of the people and greater production of war materiel. There will be, among other factors, a vast saving to the taxpayer due to the smaller cost of maintaining jails and other institutions for the care of inebriates. In Massachusetts, for example, a commission investigated and found the cost of maintaining such institutions amounted to 40 cents out of every \$1 in taxes paid."

"Statistics show that the cost of these institutions is greater than the revenues received from the liquor tax, and this cost is assessed among all taxpayers. Let it be thoroughly understood, the United States will save a sufficient sum through war prohibition to easily pay any new taxes upon tea, coffee, etc."

GRAPE WASTE RECORDED

NO LESS THAN 200,000,000 POUNDS NOT PICKED DURING 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—As an indication that a large quantity of wine in the past has either been wasted or has not been made available in the form of food, it is said that in 1915 not less than 200,000,000 pounds of wine grapes went to waste on the vines because the companies did not appear to value them sufficiently to pay for the picking, although, if this had been done, they would at least have been dried for food, if this form of marketing had not been discouraged.

Notwithstanding an admission by the State Viticultural Commission that in 1915 the raisin growers took steps to head off competition from dried wine grapes, it must not be taken for granted that this board now grants that the wine grape can be used as a food. For when the question of prohibition for the period of the war was pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, last May, Mr. E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, sent the following telegram to Senator James D. Phelan:

"May we ask your immediate help to prevent the passage of the proposed legislation in the Senate which attempts to include wine grapes of this State as a food and prevent their use in the manufacture of wine? You know as a matter of fact that wine grapes are not an essential in the process of the conservation of food, and that if their use in the making of wine is prohibited by the proposed legislation there would be no means of disposing of them, the coming vintage, or indeed at all. We make a very serious point of this and ask you to use it in argument."

While the secretary of the Viticultural Commission, speaking presumably for the commission, took the ground as indicated above in 1918, the board itself went on record as follows in 1916, as showing that the wine grape could be made a food product if it were permitted to enter the market:

"California has a monopoly of the raisin business of the United States, and although the season of 1915 opened with much foreboding by the raisin interests they solved their difficulties tactfully. There is a close community of interests between the raisin grape and the wine grape industries, and at the beginning of the season of 1915, because of the hardship imposed on the wine industry by the excessive federal tax, the raisin people were much concerned over the fact that many tons of wine grapes inferior as raisins would be dried and thrown into the raisin market to the great injury of pack standards and the general demoralization of raisin affairs. In the Fresno section the California Associated Raisin Company bought from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of wine grapes, leased idle wine plants and made these grapes into wine and brandy, paying an average price of \$10 a ton to the growers for these wine grapes, becoming thereby, as it were, wine makers as well as marketers of raisins. The desired effect was accomplished, however."

Aside from the fact, however, that other markets than wine-making might be developed for wine grapes, authorities on the matter say that the economic loss that would be caused by prohibition, and of which so much is made by the liquor interests, is constantly being lessened by the pulling up of vineyards, many thousands of acres having already been removed and planted to other crops, and by the planting of fruit trees between the grape vines.

In the great Peltier district, in Fresno County, for example, one of the greatest grape-growing centers in the State, there is now scarcely an acre of wine grapes. Furthermore, it is argued that the economic loss that might be caused by prohibition could not be so great as it is predicted it would be for the reason that the wine grape-growing industry has not, according to figures published by the State Viticultural Commission, been on a paying basis.

FLOUR REGULATIONS ARE MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modification of the flour regulations by the federal Food Administration so as to permit 80 per cent wheat and 20 per cent substitutes in bread, and similar proportions on the purchase of cereals, will go into effect on Sept. 1, according to orders issued on Thursday. The changes provide for the preparation and marketing by manufacturing and distributing trades of the United States of a mixed flour on the basis of 80 and 20 per cent for use by housekeepers.

The new regulation regarding the purchase of cereals provides that where straight wheat flour is sold by retailers, 20 per cent of other cereal flour must be sold coincidently.

The Food Administration relies on householders to mix at least 20 per cent substitute cereals into wheat flour at home for all uses, and bakers are compelled to do so.

It is also provided that whole wheat, entire wheat or graham flour or meal shall contain at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry.

NEW OIL REFINERS NOT NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New oil refiners are held non-essential by the Food Administration. There is ample refining capacity in the mid-continent fields to take care of all demands, the announcement says.

CLERICALS RULE POLISH MEETING

NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT DETROIT

CALLED BY PRIESTS RELUCTANTLY—LOYALISTS AIM AT UNITY AMONG POLES IN UNITED STATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Acting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among those here working especially to produce solidarity throughout the United States among all nations, there is deep interest in the convention of the Polish people now in progress in Detroit, Mich. Reports thus far received would indicate that the convention is organized and working along the lines described in The Christian Science Monitor in a Scranton (Pa.) dispatch, when the proposed convention was first announced. The convention is divided into two parties, the clerical, which is the majority, because the convention was organized by the priests, and the loyalists, who believe that the Polish people of the United States should be permitted to manifest their support of the war against Germany without interference.

In the United States there are nearly 5,000,000 Poles, and it was to bring about unity among them that the clerical party was forced, much against its will, to call the convention. Unification had been sought by the loyalists and a general meeting was even demanded by them, but no attention was paid to the appeals until word went out from Washington that such a meeting would be desirable. It was then that the clerical set about calling a convention and arranging the classes of delegates so that the clerical party would be in control.

N. W. ROWELL AND CANADIAN CORPS

President of the Canadian Privy Council Gives Some Interesting Facts Showing Efficiency of Canadian Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, in a further address, on Saturday night, to his constituents, made public some interesting figures respecting the reinforcements which had been sent overseas since the Military Service Act went into force. He also referred to the casualties which had been suffered by the Canadian corps during the past year and a half.

Under the provisions of the act, nearly 60,000 men had been enrolled, and, in addition to these figures, over 19,000 had enlisted voluntarily, the total since the act passed being 79,010. During the present year 66,542 Canadian soldiers had been sent overseas, which had kept the corps, as well as the cavalry brigade, up to strength. During the calendar year the Canadian casualties had amounted to 74,500 men.

Speaking of the formidable nature of the Canadian unit, the president of the Privy Council said: "Owing to the situation on the western front, and on the advice of our corps commander, we have strengthened the corps, both in personnel and equipment, so that today it is the most formidable single fighting unit on the western front. To meet the situation, we have increased the strength of our fighting forces in France by 20,000 men."

Mr. Rowell explained the lowness of the Canadian casualties during the present year by saying that with very much larger forces in the field they "have been very much lower than at any time since our forces went to the front. For the first six months they amounted to only 14,000, whereas the casualties in the British and French armies for the same period were very great. Our light casualties have been due to two main causes: First, our divisions, unlike those of Great Britain, France and Australia, were always up to strength, and, with the additional auxiliary services provided, constituted such a formidable fighting unit that Germany never attacked the front held by the Canadians, although they did attack on either side. Secondly, three of our divisions were taken out of the line during the spring offensive, largely because they were up to strength, and such an efficient force to form part of a strategic reserve to be used in any critical situation which might develop."

Speaking of the expeditionary force of 4000 Canadians who were to cooperate with the Allies in Siberia in assisting the Tzecho-Slovaks and the Russian people, Mr. Rowell said that it was anticipated that certain British troops would be associated with the Canadian force, the whole being commanded by a Canadian officer, Brigadier-General Elmsley. The use of Canadian troops, he added, was a recognition of Canada's position as a Pacific power.

In referring to the German raids in the Atlantic, Mr. Rowell made the important announcement that a Canadian naval air service was to be established which would be engaged in the defense of the Atlantic seaboard and Canadian shipping.

HOME FOR CARE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—One of the big problems of the war, yet one of which comparatively little is heard, is the care of soldiers' children who are motherless. To place these children in institutions of a charitable nature is out of the question, since the children who are alone because their fathers are fighting the Empire's battles, must not be looked upon as needing charity, as neglected or delinquent.

The Next-of-Kin Association, an active group of women whose fathers, husbands, sons or brothers have served or are serving in the allied armies, is endeavoring to solve this problem so far as Edmonton is concerned, and as a first step has established a home for the care of soldiers' children who are motherless. Although the formal opening has not yet taken place, the home has been in operation for a month, and when visited by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, 14 bright-faced little boys and girls ranging from two years up were found in charge of Mrs. Hunter, a kindly, capable matron, mother of three soldiers and a soldier herself, since left a widow some years ago when her own children were young, she provided for and brought up and educated eight sons unaided.

The aim of the Next-of-Kin, as expressed by the president, is to bring these children in the home up as they would like their own children to be brought up. With that in view, institutional features are eliminated as far as possible, and the home is a real home indeed. Separate rooms are provided for the little resident children, and these while simply furnished are attractive and immaculate. The walls are tinted in bright, delicate shades dear to the hearts of little children. The beds and dressers are white, and the rugs on the floors harmonize with the walls, as do the cozy comforters on the white beds.

Downstairs are found the sitting room, matron's private sitting room, kitchen and large room used as a dining room and playroom. The latter has prettily tinted walls adorned with nursery rhyme panels, and is provided with playthings for inclement weather. In the dining-room

portion of the room the children are served at small tables with white napery and serviceable but pretty dishes. The matron keeps a careful eye on the children while at their meals, correcting in a quiet way such faults as are sure to be found in little folks, and teaching them "table manners."

A playground has been provided on a vacant lot. This is fitted up with swings, sand piles and playhouses amongst the willows, the latter the work of little hands.

The rights of the individual are strongly observed in the home, each child having, in addition to his own room, his personal clothing and belongings generally. The clothing, which is made and repaired by members of the Next-of-Kin, is in no way suggestive of uniforms, but rather is made with a thought to preserving the child's identity. Rules of the home are such as might be found in any private home. In the matter of rising, for instance, the children are not asked to get up at an unreasonable hour, and the very little folks who happen to be sleeping when the usual getting-up time comes, are allowed to finish their nap in peace. When schooltime comes, the larger ones who are of school age must, however, get up in good time for school. The home is situated only a few blocks from public and high schools and in a quiet part of the city, so the children have every educational opportunity.

Financing such a home is naturally a big responsibility. The Alberta government has made a yearly grant of \$2500, which pays the rent and helps with the salaries of the matron and assistants. The patriotic fund allows \$12 a month for each child, which covers the cost of the food. The Next-of-Kin has assumed the responsibility of financing the home apart from this, which means raising money to purchase material for clothing, furnishing the home and providing for emergencies which are sure to arise in such an establishment. The furnishing alone calls for considerable outlay, as the home provides accommodation for 30 children.

NEWS-PRINT CONGRESS HELD IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The convention of the News-Print Bureau of New York was held in Montreal for the first time. Thirty prominent manufacturers of news print, mostly from the United States, attended the convention.

In his opening address, J. A. B. Cowles, of New York, the president, dealt extensively with the labor situation, particularly in the United States, and the applications that had been made to the War Mediation Board, with the result that certain manufacturers had agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, with a special committee, of which Mr. Carlyle was chairman. The result of this was a ruling that organization had been duly authorized amongst employers as amongst employees. The result of this legislation was that manufacturers were not only authorized, but advised, to combine in any reasonable way, especially so far as export trade was concerned, which was a new procedure as compared with the drastic provisions of the Sherman Act.

Mr. Cowles suggested that this matter should be taken up, and that Canadian and American manufacturers of pulp and paper should get together to deal with the relations of employers and employees, and formulate some fundamentals. The whole idea of the discussion was that united action should be taken by the manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

S. L. Wilson, vice-chairman of the pulp and paper section of the War Trade Industries Board of Washington, made it plain that the Canadian publishing and newspaper industries would be, at least for the duration of the war, practically controlled by the activities and rulings of the War Trade Industries Board at Washington. The pulp and paper industry was an international affair, whose interests ramified throughout this continent, while it had been agreed that any rulings made in the United States would be made applicable in Canada, with the result that whatever might be decided at Washington would also apply, either directly or indirectly, in Canada. Restrictions in the conservation of news print in the United States would apply equally in Canada. This phase of the subject attracted considerable attention at the meeting.

A LIGNITE BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The appointment of a lignite board to inquire fully into the possibilities of briquetting the semi-anthracite coal of the West, will probably be announced immediately, and the new board will take up its duties at once. The board is being appointed by agreement between the federal and provincial governments, and will consist of three members. A plant will be erected, and tests carried out within the next two months in the Estevan District. Great things are expected for the people of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the way of cheaper fuel.

AN IRRIGATION ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The Lethbridge Board of Trade has received notification from the Canadian Department of the Interior that field surveys will be proceeded with over the proposed Lethbridge northern irrigation project, to find out whether it is reasonably possible to carry the water that is available in the Old Man River to a greater number of farms at a wage of \$3 a day. The collective ownership of

MISSOURI PARTIES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Democrats and Republicans Also United in Loyalty Declarations, and Both Favor Early Action on the Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Democratic Party of Missouri held its platform convention at Jefferson City this week, with former Governor Joseph W. Folk, Democratic candidate for Senator, making the chief address. He pledged unwavering loyalty to the Wilson Administration and its war policies.

Dr. W. C. Shupp, of the State Anti-Saloon League, asked both the Democratic and Republican parties to adopt this plank: "We are in favor of prompt action by the members of the Legislature upon the amendment to the federal Constitution with regard to prohibition, and that their action should be taken in accordance with the wishes of their constituents."

Dr. Shupp said the States was certain to ratify, and the dry forces were satisfied with the plank offered. There is very little discussion of prohibition.

The platform endorses woman suffrage, state and national. An attempt was made to have the platform criticize the opposition of Senator Reed to suffrage. The support of the national Administration and the prosecution of the war to a victorious end is the keynote of the platform. To bring railroads and waterways under coordinated government control and to assist in developing the valley waterways is asked.

Preparation for the economic after-war era and the building up of a great merchant marine for a world-wide commerce is demanded.

Mr. Folk urged the support of President Wilson's Administration, not only because it is the instrumental through which we can aid in winning the war, but also because the Administration deserves confidence and support.

Ben M. Neale of Greenfield was elected chairman of the State Committee. Sam C. Major of Fayette, congressional nominee, was named permanent chairman of the convention.

The Republican State Platform convention and the Republican State Committee organized on Tuesday in accordance with slates arranged upon before the meeting. Prior to the convention proper, the State Committee organized, electing William L. Cole, of Union, state chairman; Amos Culler of Cassville, vice-chairman; Jesse Barret of St. Louis, secretary, and Walter S. Dickey, a senatorial candidate in 1916, treasurer. The convention proper named Roscoe C. Patterson of Springfield as chairman.

In speaking of the platform, Judge Selden P. Spencer, Republican senatorial nominee, said: "There can be but one controlling plank in that platform. There can be but one dominant principle, that is a declaration of loyalty without reservation to our beloved land and of sacrifice and service without limit in the prosecution of this war to a speedy and triumphant end. The country is not divided along political lines."

The prohibition plank is practically that of the Democratic Party, that the Missouri Legislature should act immediately upon convening and dispose of the national amendment. The suffrage plank asks adoption of national suffrage, and makes no mention of state action. Enactment of laws permitting soldiers overseas to vote is asked. The war plank endorses the war and pledges the party to its prosecution, without endorsing the Wilson Administration. Use of the Mississippi River to a greater extent is asked. The action, by agreement of prohibition and suffrage practically eliminates these issues in the State.

Kansas for Prohibition

Democrats and Republicans Also Favor National Equal Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Republican and Democratic Party councils here, on Tuesday, composed of the candidates for state and legislative offices and county chairmen, both adopted strong win-the-war programs. The Republicans declared against profiteering, and condemned the Democrats for not adopting measures to prevent it. The fixing of the price of wheat was regarded as a war necessity, but a demand was made that the price of cotton be also fixed. The charge was made that the Democratic Party has created a sectional line in establishing war industries. The Republicans also charged that the President had withheld vital information from the people two years ago, which has cost the country large amounts in man-power and money because of unpreparedness.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties made flat declarations in favor of national prohibition and national woman suffrage. The Democrats pledged the government control of the packing industry, and after the war the party in Kansas favors the government continuing in control of the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and that large incomes and inheritances be taxed to pay the war debt.

The creation of a state commission to aid in rehabilitating wounded soldiers was also urged.

The Socialists adopted a platform calling for a negotiated peace with no annexations and no indemnities. They pledged support to the government in the war, but demanded that it end as quickly as possible. The party declared in favor of the government building highways after the war to absorb all idle labor at a wage of \$3 a day. The collective ownership of

railroads, telegraphs, telephones, mills, packing houses, elevators, creameries and similar institutions was declared needed to stop profiteering. The Socialists declared for national prohibition, but did not mention suffrage.

FAILURE TO KEEP PROMISE CHARGED

Republican State Committeemen Say Vermont Governor Was to Leave Office by Aug. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—A report which shows that Gov. Horace F. Graham promised to resign from his position as executive head of Vermont on or before Tuesday, Aug. 20, has been submitted to Col. John E. Pidcock of Saxton River, secretary of the Republican state committee, by J. Rolfe Searles of St. Johnsbury, Chauncy S. Skinner of Orleans and Harold E. Fairchild of Fairfield, the committee which was appointed to wait on the Governor with the resolution calling for his immediate resignation adopted by the state committee at a special meeting at Burlington on Aug. 16.

The report shows that the three committeemen had a lengthy conference with the Governor at Montpelier on Saturday, Aug. 17, at which the Governor stated that he was not adverse to resigning his position but that he wanted to wait until Tuesday, Aug. 20, in order to make several minor appointments, but that on no condition would the resignation come later than Aug. 20.

On that date no resignation was sent out by the Governor, and because of the phrase that "on no condition would the resignation come later than the 20th of August," it is now inferred that the Governor does not intend to resign, but quit the office at the end of his electoral term on Jan. 1, 1919.

The committee said it believed it had done all possible to carry out the sentiment of the Republicans of Vermont and to carry out the wishes of the convention of Aug. 16 at Burlington.

**TROLLEY LINE STRIKE
HAMMERS WAR WORK**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A strike of 400 carmen on the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway on Friday hampered war work in many factories. The company operates its cars in 19 cities and towns north and west of Boston, in several of which are industrial plants engaged in munition and other war activities, and employing thousands of men, nearly all of whom were obliged either to walk or to use motor trucks supplied by some of the corporations.

According to the labor leaders, the strike was called through the refusal of the company to submit a dispute over wages to the National War Board for settlement.

Officials of the company claimed that an agreement signed with the men which does not expire until next July provides for the submission of all disputes to a local arbitration board. The company also expresses a willingness to refer the dispute to Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The company made an effort during the day to operate a few cars by clerks and foremen.

CANDIDATE AGAINST AID FOR SECTARIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Something of another indication of the local struggle, as yet in its infancy, against the payment of public funds to sectarian institutions, is to be found in the candidacy of one of the most active combatants of the practice for the Illinois State Senate. William H. Dunn of Brookfield is making the race in the seventh senatorial district covering Chicago suburbs in Cook County. Mr. Dunn was the complainant in the case of Dunn vs. Chicago Industrial School.

An injunction against the payment of a county appropriation of upward of \$40,000 to this school was secured in the lower court, but the Supreme Court reversed that decision, on the ground that it was no violation of the state constitution to pay public money to a church institution when it rendered service at a lower cost than a public institution.

Socialist nominations are rather a feature of the fall, though they will not cut any figure in the September primary. William Bross Lloyd of Winnetka has been named for United States Senator. The interesting part of the Socialists' program is their nomination of three Chicagoans under indictment in the leading Socialist case of the government. J. Louis Engdahl, Socialist Party editor, has chosen to run for Congress in the Seventh District; W. F. Kruse, secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League, in the sixth; and Irving St. John Tucker in the tenth. Tucker has been more active in the People's Council movement locally, where he headed it, than in Socialist circles. He was a speaker with Mason at the big outdoor People's Council gathering here already referred to.

Among Republican candidates for congressman-at-large, two to be elected, are Henry R. Rathbone, an attorney of standing and a former president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago; and Richard Yate of Springfield, a former Governor.

So far nothing has been said about the Democrats, though a Democrat is the holder of the senatorial seat the Republicans are having such an advantage about. That is because Senator James Hamilton Lewis is so certain of the renomination that he is now in France.

ITALIANS TO BE EDUCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—For the purpose of educating Italians of Vermont on the political organization of the United States, the State of Vermont and its cities and towns, that they may have a better understanding of their citizenship and the use of the ballot, a corporation has been formed here, to be known as The Italian Mutual Benefit and Political Educational Corporation. Its office is given at Rutland. There are several thousand Italians in Vermont which the society will seek to elevate to better citizenship.

LOYALTY BATTLE ON IN ILLINOIS

Medill-Thompson-Foss Contest for United States Senatorial Nomination—Indicted Socialists Are Also in Congress Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The last days are now running out of a hard loyalty battle within Republican ranks, a contest of first importance nationally, for the United States senatorial nomination from Illinois. When the race is viewed from the standpoint of the nation, and considerations of political factions are discarded and side issues sifted out, the struggle between Medill McCormick, Congressman-at-large; William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman George Edmund Foss, is nothing less than a plain fight with loyalty as the issue involved.

For a time it was thought that Foss and McCormick might split the loyalty vote and let Mayor Thompson ride in, but at this stage of the battle it looks as if McCormick was forging ahead, and as if the fight at the primary Sept. 11, would be between him and Thompson. The Mayor is making an energetic campaign. He is now working hard in Chicago. His faction of the Republican Party has put up a county ticket, and his organization, centering about the City Hall, is active.

McCormick has a splendid war record, in striking contrast to that enjoyed by Mayor Thompson. The latter, as mayor of the second city in the country, had a great opportunity to lead the city in patriotic endeavor, but instead he at first talked against conscription and then neglected golden chances to put a shoulder to the wheel for the winning of the war. The platform on which he is running for the United States Senate bespeaks a policy of aloofness for America. The tenor of the Mayor's record prior to his candidacy for the Senate and the program on which he asks election, have led many former warm supporters of his to reject him. Such persons insist that the nation in its hour of need requires senatorial material of quite a different temper.

Associated with Mayor Thompson is William E. Mason, Congressman-at-large. A former United States Senator, Congressman Mason represents the old-time standpat element in Congress, and at this particular period the type of congressman who voted against the war, and is now very busy trying to prove his loyalty. Mr. Mason is engaged in campaign efforts to establish his "Americanism" by means of the Americanism of his ancestors and his son. The former, he says, fought in every American war, and his son is fighting in this. The fact of the matter is that Congressman Mason lent himself to the People's Council movement in a most generous manner.

Officials of the company claimed that an agreement signed with the men which does not expire until next July provides for the submission of all disputes to a local arbitration board. The company also expresses a willingness to refer the dispute to Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The company made an effort during the day to operate a few cars by clerks and foremen.

GERMANY ANXIOUS ABOUT TRADE WAR

Leading Newspaper Comments on Shortage of Raw Material — Thinks Occupation of Egypt Would Solve Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—Germany's fears of an economic war after the conclusion of peace find expression in an article contributed to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* by Herr Feiler, a member of the editorial board of that paper. He begins his article with the following quotation from the speech delivered by Herr Ballin of the meeting in Hamburg in the middle of June, which was attended by numerous members of the Reichstag: "We need a doubly armored peace. We cannot demand liberty from our antagonists when we apply compulsion ourselves. We cannot fight for the freedom of the seas and at the same time seal the door of Central Europe."

With these words, which must also be regarded as a warning against the negotiations for an economic alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Herr Ballin describes the conflict between the requirements of transition economy and those of an economic peace. Herr Feiler writes: "It cannot be too often emphasized that the war can only be regarded as not lost for Germany, economically speaking, and that the peace can only be an actual peace for Germany, when every form of economic war, at all events, one with government sanction, is eliminated. After the war Germany must be able to carry on her world-economy as before, buying from every country what she needs, selling to every country what her labor has to offer in payment for her imports, plying at will on every sea-route and in every port, and that, too, without the payment of special dues, all differentiation being eliminated, equal rights being shared with other nations, and the most-favored-nation clause being applied to Germany, as she is willing to apply it to other nations. The peculiar characteristic of German foreign trade before the war was that, in her imports, the comparatively few large staple articles, foodstuffs, raw materials and half-finished articles preponderated, whereas in her exports the varied nature of an extraordinarily large number of finished articles of the widest range made Germany the champion of a world-economic peace, which was to be secured by the insertion of a most-favored-nation clause and by the maintenance of the open door in all peace treaties."

"But it is at this point that the dilemma arises; the immediate requirements of transition economy are opposed to those of the future permanent economic system in the case both of Germany and of other nations. In the peace treaty with the East this discrepancy was comparatively easy of adjustment. The idea of the most-favored nation and of economic liberty was established, while at the same time the exceptions regarded as necessary for transition economy were allowed. But in a peace with the world-powers, this simple formula will by no means suffice when the complicated economic relations are taken into account. The great danger arises that, when foodstuffs and raw materials are scarce and dear, and dealings in them confined to trusts, and when the world is threatened by a shortage of the goods most in request and by a lack of buying and paying capacity for other goods, measures may be adopted which, under the name of transition economy, actually amount to an economic war. The longer the war lasts, the more will this be the case, and the tendency to adopt such measures will be the greater in countries where the inclination toward an economic war already exists."

Herr Feiler then points out the importance to German manufacturers of acquainting themselves with English proposals for the transition period, and alludes to the part played by Dr. Addison in diverting English industries to war work. Scientific business management on a large scale is alleged to be England's motto for the future, he remarks, and it should be noted that England's former hostile attitude to cartels has been considerably modified during the war, and such measures as the Non-Ferrous Metal Bill, the Anglo-Australian zinc agreement, the Anglo-Colonial wool agreement, the contemplated control of Egypt's cotton export, and the preferential duties, in favor of the Entente Powers, on India's export of raw jute, are all to be regarded as part of an economic war. Herr Feiler professes to believe that sensible people in England regard these proposals with disfavor as leading to no real peace and adds that all such schemes merely emphasize the importance of colonial possessions and also of maintaining the "open door" in such possessions.

COVENT GARDEN ESTATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The purchase of the Covent Garden estate from Mr. H. C. Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., who bought the property from the Duke of Bedford, a few years ago, has recently been completed. The purchasers are the Covent Garden Estate Company, Ltd., of which Mr. C. F. Boston is chairman, and Mr. F. W. Woolley, of Manchester, Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Henry Beecham are directors. The estate covers 18 acres of land which ranks amongst the most valuable property in London. It includes the Covent Garden Market, Drury Lane Theater, and the Royal Opera House.

With regard to the purchase of the Covent Garden estate, Mr. Munro considered that the law of Scotland should be brought into line with the law of England in this matter. He admitted that an anomaly certainly existed which was attended by a great deal of inconvenience, especially at the present time.

SCOTTISH WOMEN AND EDUCATION

Deputation to Secretary for Scotland Urges Admission of Women to Inspectorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—An important deputation, representing a number of women's organizations in Scotland, recently waited upon the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, M. P., secretary for Scotland, in connection with various aspects of national interests as they affect women. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Andrew Ballantyne, included representatives of the following societies: The Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage Society, Church League for Women's Suffrage, University Women's Suffrage Society, Women's Freedom League, National Union of Women Workers, Conservative Women's Reform Association, British Women's Temperance Association, Women's Friendly Society of Scotland, Scottish Council of Women's Trades, Cooperative Women's Guild, and the Dundee Women's Citizens' Association.

Miss Louisa Lumsden, LL. D., the well-known educationist, brought forward various matters connected with the Education Bill, and urged that women should be represented equally with men on the school management and the sub-committees of local education authorities; that women should be eligible for school inspectorships; and that girls should be given equal facilities with boys in continuation and technical classes. Miss Lumsden contended that because women teachers were in a subordinate position, as regards both status and pay, to men teachers in the mixed schools of Scotland, therefore it was the more necessary that their interests should be secured by the presence on the governing committee of an adequate number of women. With regard to making women eligible for school inspectorships, Miss Lumsden pointed out that in this respect Scotland lagged behind England. There were at present only two or three women inspectors, and their work was confined to the inspection of needlework and cooking.

Miss Rosaline Masson, the author, spoke on the subject of the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill. Apart from other considerations, the argument that it would be unfair to the men at the front if a bill were passed and they returned to find women occupying their positions Miss Masson dismissed as entirely sentimental. The same thing, she contended, might be said of every occupation and trade. Her view was that men and women should both be given an opportunity to do what was best for themselves and the community. She thought women might safely be trusted not to do anything unfair to the men returning from the front.

Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie thought that because the universities were open to women, and since a legal training was open to women in every particular, they should, therefore, not be debarred from making their living in an occupation for which they had trained themselves.

Mrs. Shaw McLaren urged an amendment to the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act to give married women in Scotland the right to control and dispose of their own property. English women, she said, had enjoyed this privilege for years, and it was discreditable that Scotland should be behind England in this respect.

Replying, the Secretary for Scotland expressed his entire sympathy politically with the views of the deputation. With regard to the Education Bill, he said he had promised to consider, before the report stage was reached, the question of the eligibility of women to sit upon all committees or organizations set up by the bill. He considered it would be very undesirable to insert a promise in one clause making women eligible for a particular committee, as it would raise the question as to their eligibility to be represented on other committees. He thought if anything were done, a general clause should be inserted making it clear that women were eligible for all committees of the local education authority. With regard to school inspectorships for women, Mr. Munro promised to consider the point. On the question of equal facilities for boys and girls in continuation and technical classes, he thought the bill as drafted held the balance very fairly between the sexes.

With regard to the solicitors' bill, he saw no reason why women should not practice as solicitors if they wanted to. No one was compelled to employ a woman solicitor unless they wished to do so. He thought, however, there were great difficulties in the way of legislation. It was a highly controversial subject, and it would be extremely difficult to bring forward such a measure as the Solicitors' (Qualification of Women) Bill at the present time.

It was now no secret, Mr. Prothero continued, that last year the country was in a very tight corner in regard to food. In his opinion it was the extra barley grown by the British farmers, combined with the bumper potato crop that had saved the situation. The fact that the food position was easier today, and that it would be easier for the future, Mr. Prothero said, was due largely to the sacrifice of the American people. With plenty of money and food in the country, the Americans had voluntarily denied themselves. Such an act of national self-sacrifice, Mr. Prothero said, ought never to be forgotten.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION HELD IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—On May 13, 1918, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, 11 days after her escape from her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, while endeavoring to reach the stronghold of Dumbarton Castle from Hamilton, where she had taken temporary refuge, was intercepted, and her forces defeated at Langside, just outside of Glasgow, by her half-brother and enemy, Murray, Earl of

Moray, Regent of Scotland, a son of James V. The Queen, who is said to have watched the fight from a neighboring hill, succeeded in making good her escape southward, eventually crossing the border into England to seek the help of Queen Elizabeth, a road that led finally to the scaffold at Fotheringay after almost 20 years spent as a prisoner in England.

To commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle a most interesting and unique exhibition of relics associated with Queen Mary and the period in which she lived, has been organized in Glasgow, and was recently opened by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. The exhibition is being held in Langside Public Library, close to the site of the battlefield where the Queen saw her forces routed and her cause lost.

The exhibits, most of which have never been seen in public before, include the historic silver casket from Hamilton Palace, said to have been given by the Earl of Bothwell in his Edinburgh lodgings, various portraits, miniatures and cameos of the Queen, letters and documents written by her, and gifts bestowed on friends and preserved by their descendants. Especially interesting are the number of personal relics of the Queen, such as a decorative silken curtain, her own production, a lock of her hair, needlework hangings, a book from her library. There are also shown cannon balls found on the battlefield, as well as cannon from Hamilton Palace, used in the battle, and numerous other relics associated with the battle and the period in which it took place.

In the course of his address at the opening ceremony Sir Herbert referred to the remarkable interest still evinced in Mary Queen of Scots, so many hundred years afterward, and could only account for it by her reputed charm and beauty. "Beauty in distress," he said, "never fails to make a strong appeal. But Queen Mary must have been endowed with more than mere beauty of features to have won the devotion of so many men and women of all classes in her time." Of all the exhibits the speaker said none would probably arouse more interest than the celebrated silver casket from Hamilton Palace, said to have contained the eight love letters and sonnets which Queen Mary was alleged to have written to the Earl of Bothwell while her consort, Henry Darnley, was still alive, and reputed to be the same casket which had been seized by the Earl of Morton shortly after the Queen's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. It was upon these letters, and upon these letters alone, that judgment was pronounced against her by the commissioners appointed to try her. The whole case against the Queen was narrowed down to the question as to whether these letters were genuine or fabricated. They were said to have been written originally in French, and had been translated by the enemies of the Queen, and these translations had been further transcribed for the use of the commissioners, resulting in many mistakes being made. As an example the speaker mentioned that the French words: "Je m'enrage," translated into Scotch: "I am wud," had been rendered in the English transcription: "I am wood!" The Queen was refused admission to the court where she was tried for her life, Sir Herbert Maxwell continued, while her request to view the letters on which the prosecution chiefly relied for her conviction was likewise refused. It was therefore certain that the Queen was not given a fair trial; it was a travesty of justice which would not for a moment have been possible in a modern court of law.

The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the Scottish Red Cross. The German Army can only be weakened today and conquered tomorrow by force of arms, since it represents a strongly united race. So much cannot be said for the Austrian Army which is composed of many and conflicting races, and therefore a weakening of the army might bring about an internal collapse, and this is why the Italian front may represent the weak point of the Central Empires. Italy has already made the program of democracy her own and does not wish for the collapse of Austria in order to satisfy imperialistic ambitions, but for the lofty and noble reason of giving a country to each of the nationalities; Poles, Rumanians, and Northern and Southern Slavs. This program is developing, but all that might be done is not being done. More is needed. It is not sufficient to make one announcement of a point of view or an intention; it must be constantly repeated in order that the propaganda may bear fruit, and this only happens when people have the will to persist in those ideas which they hold to be good and useful and to inculcate them to those who know their chief care.

FOOD PRODUCTION DIRECTOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Sir Charles W. Fielding, K. B. E., Director-General of Food Production in succession to Lord Lee of Fareham. Sir Charles was a member of what is popularly known as the Milner Committee, appointed by Lord Selborne in June, 1915.

SIR A. E. BETHELL HONORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King has been pleased to confer on Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander E. Betheil, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George upon his relinquishing command of the Plymouth Station.

ITALIAN PLANS FOR DEFEATING AUSTRIA

Democratic Journal Urges Continuous Propaganda Work Among Populations Subject to Austro-Hungarian Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—An article which has

appeared recently in the Milanese

democratic newspaper, the *Secolo*,

is typical of the views which are being

constantly expressed in that part of

the press which is in favor of what

may be called a Mazzinian rôle for

Italy in the drama of the nations, and

that these views are steadily gaining

ground in the country there seems to

be ample evidence. Although his

name does not occur in this article,

Sig. Orlando is frequently lauded

as the inaugurator of a new policy for

Italy and exhorted to pursue it. The

article in question begins by saying

that the American deputy, Mr. Tillman,

is reported to have said, during

a reception given in his honor and

that of his colleagues, by the Italian

Chamber, that it was upon the Italian

front that a decision might be most

quickly reached and with the least

amount of sacrifice. That such a

thing should be said by an American

after Caporetto, is the *Secolo* thinks,

remarkable. Such a thesis might

have been easily maintained before

last October, it remarks, when the

Austrian Army was threatening Laibach

and the way to Vienna, but adds that

it is not now the time to inquire where

obstruction lay to what might have

been a possibility.

The *Secolo* goes on to say that it

is worthy of attention that this con-

dition should have been expressed

by an American.

For, in the beginning, America, far from their

continent, had the mistaken idea that

Austria might consent to make some

reasonable arrangement. Either it

was not realized that Austria was

so closely bound to Germany as to

see her vassal or, given the great

difference of life between the vast

freedom of America and the reactionary ferocity of Austria, it was thought

that the autonomy sometimes prom-

ised to the subject peoples by the

Austro-Hungarian Government im-

plied something approaching inde-

pendence. The war had made Aus-

tria known both to those near and

those far from her, for there were

many in France and England who,

following a traditional policy, thought

that the Americans did.

Democratic Italy, which has reason

to know Austria well, the *Secolo* says,

was the first to appreciate the Aus-

trian problem rightly and to make

it known both at home and abroad. With

the disappearance of Turkey from

Europe, Austria must disappear, too.

The old Mazzinian program has been

adopted by the new generation. If

Mr. Tillman and his colleagues think

that today, when the Italian Army

which has exchanged its position on

the Carso for one on the Plave, the

Italian front is the chief one, they

should certainly take political as well

as military considerations into ac-

count, and, in fact, these should be

their chief care.

DOCTORS LEAD IN OATH-BOUND ORDER

Membership of the Red Chevron, a California War Organization, Are Pledged to Confide Secrets to Officers of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A new national war organization, known as the Red Chevron, has been formed, with general offices in this city. The Red Chevron, according to its literature, is organized for the purpose of identifying all men who are unable to enter active service and of holding them in organized form to render to the country during the period of the war what assistance they may, as volunteers, be able to perform, and to help sustain the economic structure of the nation after the war.

It also appears, from printed matter put out by the organization, that one of the main purposes for which the entire body of American citizenship not in active service is to be organized by the Red Chevron—if its plans are carried out—is medical organization and administration.

Attention is also called to the fact that when anyone joins this organization he signs a pledge that contains what seem to be some rather remarkable declarations. For example, he takes an oath to "obey, without question or argument, any suggestions or orders issued to me by and through the executive officers of the Army of the Red Chevron." He takes an oath to report any violations of any federal or state war order, or the discovery of any seditious printed matter, not to the officers of the government, but to the officers of the Red Chevron. His oath also calls upon him to "instill the fear of righteous wrath into the hearts of any persons who attempt, through acts of violence, in any way to hinder or interfere with the conduct of this war, or the economic conditions of the nation."

In other words, it is pointed out, if the purposes of the Red Chevron are achieved, the entire citizenship of the country that is not in active service, thousands of whom are already cooperating with the government in various forms of semi-secret service, will bind themselves by oath to turn over to the heads of a private organization information of vital importance to the public welfare.

The California State Council of Defense, which exercises the function of approving or disapproving organizations and movements appealing for public support in the war emergency, has refused to recognize the Red Chevron, basing its refusal on the ground that some of the activities of the organization overlap those of other organizations already in the field.

The head of the Red Chevron is Dr. Albert Abrams, who is known as the national chairman of the Red Chevron, and Charles Theodore Cutting, M. D., is the chief medical officer. The door of one of the offices of the organization bears the words, "Dr. Cutting—Medico-Insurance"; and underneath is a placard bearing the inscription, "Red Chevron—Medical Service."

The medical service of the organization is explained by Dr. Cutting as follows: "The work now being done by the medical service department of the Red Chevron throughout California is one of the most popular and useful lines of endeavor emanating from this unique organization.

"The medical attendance and direct supervision is under the immediate control of the district captain in each locality, but subject to orders from the chief medical officer at San Francisco. Dependents of soldiers and sailors were very quick to avail themselves of this medical service, as the direct result of the indorsement and courteous mention of the plan by various newspapers, but it soon became evident that such service, in order to be of the highest efficiency and to do the most good, must be organized; hence the Red Chevron is now prepared to announce that any dependents needing medical advice can communicate with the district captain. He at once places them in touch with the local staff doctor, and the call is answered promptly.

"The doctor, in turn, reports each case at once to the chief medical officer at headquarters in San Francisco, and in this way the dependent is brought into direct touch and communication with the Red Chevron headquarters, thus making it possible for those in command to give that evidence of human sympathy so much desired by those in distress, and also very frequently to assist in a very material way.

"While the doctors of California have been more or less criticized for their apparent apathy and refusal to respond to the call of the government, there are many reasons why conditions are different with them than with those doctors located in the congested districts of the East. Their willingness to enter into this movement and to become staff physicians for the Red Chevron demonstrated very clearly that they are only too willing to do their maximum, even though they must remain at home.

"During the past few weeks doctors have called at headquarters, have written in asking to be appointed to take care of their immediate locality, and their services, as rendered to date, have been prompt and very valuable. Even today, with this movement started less than two months ago, many dependents can testify to the efficiency of the service and to the skill of the doctors connected with the Red Chevron.

"Notice has been sent broadcast that if there is any doubt as to the address of the district captain, dependents should file their names and addresses with Marshall Breeden, national captain, Red Chevron, and they will

be given the name of the nearest Red Chevron doctor. There is absolutely no charge connected with this medical attendance, or with any advice or assistance given by headquarters through the chief medical officer.

"Every man not in uniform should join the Red Chevron at once, and thus, by his membership, help this strong organization carry out not only the above valuable medical service, but the many other important duties which this organization is performing."

In joining the organization the member pays an initiation fee of \$1 and thereafter pays a like amount each four months.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CANAL PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—United States and California state officials are investigating a report that German sympathizers below the border are spreading the report that Mexican laborers who come to this country are liable to be impressed into the United States Army under the new 18 to 45 draft law. As many of the laborers on the ranches of the Southwest are Mexicans, such propaganda is one of serious import to the nation.

In some cases, according to reports made to United States Collector of Customs John B. Elliott of Los Angeles, German propagandists have induced Mexican laborers to quit jobs in this country to return to their homeland through the circulation of such reports.

That steps to counteract this propaganda will be taken at once, is the assertion of both Mr. Elliott and the officials of the State Council of Defense. Many of these Mexican laborers are now earning as high as \$30 a week in this country.

Aside from this propaganda, it is reported that various sinister reports are being circulated in Mexico as to this country's purpose in the war, particular emphasis being given to the insinuation that under conditions as they are at present all Mexicans are better off in their home country. The Mayor would eliminate the Board of Public Utilities, Public Service Commission, Board of Public Works, Harbor Commission, Housing Commission, Humane Animal Commission, Police and Fire commissions, and Efficiency Commission.

To put a partial check on this kind of German intrigue in Mexico, plans are being made by men who have business interests below the border to finance a tour of the Mexican border states, where the Germans are now more than ever in control of business. The plan is to send a score or more of Spanish-speaking business men into these states to acquaint the Mexicans with conditions as they really are in this country and to reassure them as to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico and the Mexicans.

SIX-CENT FARE FOR CALIFORNIA CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, CAL.—A 6-cent street car fare has been granted the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways, which operates street cars in the east bay cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Piedmont, Emeryville and San Leandro, by the California State Railroad Commission. The Railroad Commission states that increased cost of material, wages and supplies makes it necessary that the company receive additional income in order to be in a position to maintain its service and yield a return upon new capital that must be invested.

HIGHER PRICE FOR OIL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—That higher prices for crude oil are not now necessary in order to increase production, if methods in use in California are employed elsewhere, that

is done in some of the large business corporations.

UNIVERSITY LABOR BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, CAL.—A bureau of employment has been established and made an official part of the University of California, the purpose of the bureau being to avoid loss caused by frequent changes in employees, to standardize wages, to provide machinery for making more accurate selection of applicants for positions, and to secure employment for students. The bureau will take over the employment functions of all of the departments of the university, and it is intended to develop it along systematic lines as is done in some of the large business corporations.

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GERMANS WORK AMONG MEXICANS

Laborers Who Enter the United States Get Impression They May Be Forced Into the Army

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the effect of high prices for crude oil has been to reduce rather than increase production, are assertions made in a report of a company of oil producers and refiners made to D. M. Folsom, oil director of the Pacific Coast. The report states that until comparatively recent times the production has exceeded the demand, that the decline in production has been caused by high prices of oil well supplies and similar conditions, and asserts that now that supply prices are fixed by the government, wells can be drilled and oil produced at present prices, and that these prices will force development in the most productive areas. Premiums of 10 per cent on the present price of the Standard Oil Company for each grade of California crude oil at the wells are recommended by the committee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, NEV.—After adopting resolutions asking the government for immediate relief for the gold producers of the country, the American Gold Conference, which concluded a three-day session in Reno, recently, perfected its organization, making it permanent, and also made ample provision to carry its requests to Washington for government consideration.

An executive committee of five, headed by Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, was appointed to carry out the plans of the conference, and an advisory committee, consisting of a representative from every gold-producing State in the Union, was selected to assist the executive committee.

The members of the executive committee are Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, W. J. Loring and G. W. Starr, California mining men; Bulkeley Wells of Colorado, and Whitman Symmes of Virginia City, Nev.

The advisory committee is made up of the following: I. Pett of Utah, Bulkeley Wells of Colorado, J. A. Burgess of Arizona, Robert N. Bell of Idaho, George T. McGee of Montana, B. F. Thane of Alaska, H. N. Lawrie of Oregon, Albert Burch of California, E. H. Clark of South Dakota, S. J. Kidder of New Mexico, John G. Kirchen of Nevada, and Prof. Milner Roberts of Alaska.

In their places would be created directors of the department of supplies, public works, public service, public safety, harbors, public health, and efficiency. The general committee of the civic organizations recommended that these directors be appointed by the Mayor for four-year terms, two going out each year.

That the plan will not only effect marked savings in the expenditure of city revenue, but will promote efficiency, is the claim of the Mayor and other proponents of the measure.

At the conference the advisability of asking the government for a bonus of \$10 or \$12 an ounce for new gold was discussed. In the first resolution presented to the conference by the resolutions committee, a request for a

GOLD PRODUCERS SEEK ASSISTANCE

Conference Recently Held in Nevada Perfects Plans for Presenting Needs of Industry to Administration Officers

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An executive committee of five, headed by Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, was appointed to carry out the plans of the conference, and an advisory committee, consisting of a representative from every gold-producing State in the Union, was selected to assist the executive committee.

The members of the executive committee are Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, W. J. Loring and G. W. Starr, California mining men; Bulkeley Wells of Colorado, and Whitman Symmes of Virginia City, Nev.

The advisory committee is made up of the following: I. Pett of Utah, Bulkeley Wells of Colorado, J. A. Burgess of Arizona, Robert N. Bell of Idaho, George T. McGee of Montana, B. F. Thane of Alaska, H. N. Lawrie of Oregon, Albert Burch of California, E. H. Clark of South Dakota, S. J. Kidder of New Mexico, John G. Kirchen of Nevada, and Prof. Milner Roberts of Alaska.

In their places would be created directors of the department of supplies, public works, public service, public safety, harbors, public health, and efficiency. The general committee of the civic organizations recommended that these directors be appointed by the Mayor for four-year terms, two going out each year.

That the plan will not only effect marked savings in the expenditure of city revenue, but will promote efficiency, is the claim of the Mayor and other proponents of the measure.

At the conference the advisability of asking the government for a bonus of \$10 or \$12 an ounce for new gold was discussed. In the first resolution presented to the conference by the resolutions committee, a request for a

bonus or premium for new gold was included, but after some discussion the resolutions committee presented substitute resolutions which made no mention of the kind of relief sought by the gold producer, other than to state that government relief of some sort was very necessary if gold mining was to continue and the gold production of the country was to be kept up to normal.

Some of the most prominent gold mining men of the country were present at the conference, and numerous talks showing how necessary it is at this time for the gold reserve of the country to be maintained were made by prominent economists and mining men.

According to unofficial estimates made by mining men, the cost of producing an ounce of gold now from an average gold-mining property is 60 per cent higher than it was in 1914, and hence it was asserted that a government premium or bonus of \$12 an ounce would put gold mining in a profitable class again.

The railway has appealed to Justice

Day of the United States Supreme Court, who will sit in Canton, O., Sept. 10, as a United States Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining the city from blocking six-cent trolley fares.

The city, following three days of

disturbance recently, when the company attempted to collect six-cent fares, passed an ordinance fixing fares at six tickets for 25 cents, and obtained an injunction restraining the company from violating the ordinance.

The appeal of the Detroit United Rail-

way from all streets on which its franchises have expired.

Some years ago the United States Supreme Court decided a similar case in favor of the

DETROIT SEEKING TO OUST CAR LINE

City Files Action to Stop Operations on All Streets Where Franchises Have Expired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The city has filed an action in Wayne County Circuit Court to oust the Detroit United Rail-

way from all streets on which its franchises have expired.

Some years ago the United States Supreme Court decided a similar case in favor of the

city from blocking six-cent trolley fares.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

THREE PLAYERS REACH SEMI-FINAL

Voshell and Murray to Meet in Upper Bracket of United States Tennis Championships — Tilden Advances

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	All Comers
1881—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor	H. A. Taylor
1885—R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley	G. M. Brinley
1886—R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman	R. L. Beeckman
1887—R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum	H. W. Slocum
1888—H. W. Slocum	H. W. Slocum	H. W. Slocum
1889—H. W. Slocum	Q. A. Shaw	Q. A. Shaw
1890—O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart	C. Hobart
1891—O. S. Campbell	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1892—O. S. Campbell	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1893—R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody	M. F. Goodbody
1894—R. D. Wrenn	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1895—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1896—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1898—R. D. Wrenn	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—M. D. Whitman	J. P. Parrot	J. P. Parrot
1900—M. D. Whitman	W. A. Learned	W. A. Learned
1901—W. A. Learned	W. A. Learned	W. A. Learned
1902—W. A. Learned	R. F. Doherty	R. F. Doherty
1903—H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—H. L. Doherty	H. Ward	H. Ward
1905—C. Wright	C. Wright	C. Wright
1906—W. J. Clother	W. J. Clother	W. J. Clother
1907—W. A. Learned	W. A. Learned	W. A. Learned
1908—W. A. Learned	B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1909—W. A. Learned	W. J. Clother	W. J. Clother
1910—W. A. Learned	T. C. Bundy	T. C. Bundy
1911—W. A. Learned	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1912—W. A. Learned	Runner Up	Runner Up
1913—M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams	R. N. Williams
1914—R. N. Williams	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1915—W. M. Johnston	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1916—R. N. Williams	W. M. Johnston	W. M. Johnston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three players have reached the semi-final round of the 37th annual United States lawn tennis championship in progress on the courts of the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I. The interrupted play of Thursday was continued the following day, but it was found necessary to extend the tournament until Tuesday, when the finals will be held, because of the delay.

At the top of the draw S. H. Voshell has earned a semi-final bracket and R. L. Murray, the dashing California player, eliminated N. W. Niles of Boston, the holder of the Massachusetts state singles title, in the fifth round Friday, thereby securing the right to meet Voshell in a semi-final round match today. Murray and Niles were finalists in last year's patriotic tournament, and true to general expectation, the hard-hitting player repeated his 1917 victory over the eastern star. Murray played in fine form Friday, and had all of his strokes well under control. His forehand drive was especially hard for the Massachusetts player to handle, and with it, the California net-man repeatedly passed his opponent. Niles was also in good form, but was not allowed to play his style of game, his opponent keeping the ball always in play in the middle of the court. Murray took the match in four sets, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

The feature match of the day was the continuation of play between Ichiya Kumagae and B. C. Wright. Kumagae, the Japanese player, who has held a place in the ranking 10 United States players since he commenced competition in this country, is favored by many as the next singles champion. When play was discontinued Thursday, Wright had a lead of 9—8 in games in the first set, however, and easily won the first set Friday at 10—8. To the surprise of the gallery he also took the third set at 6—3, the Japanese player seeming to have trouble finding his strokes and played without the finish which his work on the courts has shown throughout the season. In the next set and also in the fifth, Kumagae returned to championship form and commenced the steady placing game which he knows so well how to play. Wright's play was far more brilliant than that of his opponent, especially his crossing shots, upon which he won many games. With the fifth set, Kumagae took the match, 8—6, 3—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

The match in the fifth round Friday, which decided whether W. T. Tilden 2d or W. M. Hall would advance into the semi-finals, was hotly contested and five sets were necessary before Tilden won the laurels. The score upon resumption of play Friday afternoon was 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, 3—2, with Hall leading. He was favored to win, but Tilden started his service Friday with such accuracy and speed that he easily pulled out of difficulty and captured the set at 7—5. In the last set he unleashed all of his terrific speed for the first few games and then slowed up. Hall accepted the opportunity to even the score, making the set stand deuce, but after an exchange of advantage game, the double title holder smashed his way to another 7—5 win and took the match.

Both players in the upper bracket of the semi-finals are left-handed players, and should Kumagae prevail over Lyle Mahan, as generally expected, he will make the third left-handed player in the advanced round. The summary:

FOURTH ROUND
N. W. Niles defeated E. H. Binzen, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.
Ichiya Kumagae defeated B. C. Wright 8—10, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

FIFTH ROUND
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated W. M. Hall, 3—6, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1.
R. L. Murray defeated N. W. Niles, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

ACTS ON BASEBALL RULING

TRENTON, N. J.—Adjutant-General Gilkyson, following the receipt of a message from Washington to the effect that the President has directed that the "work or fight" regulation shall not apply to the baseball teams who will play the world series until Sept. 15, has notified all local boards in New Jersey to this effect.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo © by Underwood & Underwood

B. C. Wright

Former internationalist and singles champion

ATHLETIC GAMES FOR AVIATORS

Cage Ball and Mass Athletics Form Part of Training for Student Flyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Cage ball is the new game which has recently been adopted for the athletic training of the aviators who are enlisted in the United States School of Military Aeronautics here. The baseball season has been completed and cage ball is now being played because it has been found to be a game in which any number of men can participate.

A ball 30 inches in diameter is used, the men are divided into two teams, and it is the object of each team to "cage" the ball. The result is something between pushball and basketball. Saturday morning of each week is devoted exclusively to playing athletic games and Cap. H. P. Gleason of the faculty has been placed in charge of all athletics at the school.

Indoor baseball, basketball, both played outdoors, and mass athletics have also been part of the training given the aviators here. Mass athletics has been found quite desirable because it allows the competition of a large number of men. Such events as the 100-yard dash, the running high jump, the running broad jump, and grenade throwing have been used. It has been possible to have 225 men on the field at one time competing in the mass athletics games.

All the athletic facilities of the University of Illinois are at the disposal of the cadet aviators. All games are played on Illinois Field, and the swimming tank, gymnasium and the cinder track are frequently used by the ground school men.

A cadet football team is to be organized within the next two weeks, and it is expected that several former college and professional stars will have places on the eleven. R. K. Van Dyne, former center for Ohio State, is in the school, and may be expected to bolster up the team.

The baseball nine which represented the School of Military Aeronautics here was one made up almost completely of former star players. Among those who appeared on the nine were J. H. Counselman, formerly a pitcher for the Pittsburgh Nationals, James Breton, third baseman for the Chicago White Sox, M. C. Heckinger of the Chicago Cubs, and S. C. Anderson, formerly a University of Illinois pitcher. With these and other well-known players, weekly games were arranged with neighboring camps and nearby professional teams. The school won a game with the Staley Athletic Association of Decatur, Illinois, by a score of 5 to 3. They lost to the Ohio State team 7 to 0; they lost to the Columbus School of Military Aeronautics, 7 to 0; and they lost to the Danville professionals 10 to 2. Several games were also played with the Chanute Field team. This field is located only 18 miles away at Rantoul, Illinois.

Athletics are coming to take an increasingly important part in the training of aviators here. Besides the daily calisthenics, there are the sports which occupy the whole of Saturday morning of each week and every man is required to report for this period the same as for a class period.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Cleveland Baseball Club of the American League Friday won both games of its double-header from the Detroit Tigers. Copeleskie, pitched the first game and allowed but three hits. Errors by Detroit players aided in the running up of their two tallies.

Bagby worked in the box in the

TWO SERVICE GAMES AT BRAVES' FIELD

Four Leading Teams in New Navy League to Compete Sunday — Boston Section Has Strong Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Four of the best baseball teams in the newly organized Navy League are scheduled to appear tomorrow afternoon, in the weekly service double-header at Braves Field. The first game will find the Little Building nine playing the team from Bumkin Island, while the second clash will be between the Hingham Training Station and G. J. Gaw's Boston Section team.

The last-named team is, so far, one of the undefeated teams in the Navy League championship series, sharing first place in the league standing with the Naval Radio School of Cambridge. The personnel of the team included players who have been prominent in professional and semi-professional baseball in and around Greater Boston, New England and the Pacific Coast.

Commander J. T. Nelson has taken an active interest in the organization, and his advice and encouragement has been largely instrumental in its success. H. M. Walsh, the manager, has also contributed much toward its good standing.

In the box, the Boston Section team has one of the best pitchers in the league, in G. J. Gaw, the captain of the nine. Gaw played with Buffalo and Providence in the former International League, and previous to that he wore the uniform of Brockton in the New England League, and the colors of Portland in the Eastern League. He is a fine all-round player, and can be depended upon when most needed. With good speed and a large variety of tempting curves which he has shown excellent control of, he is hard problem for the opposing batsmen to solve.

The rest of the battery is composed of P. Cohen, a former Colonial League performer, who handles Gaw's pitching very satisfactorily. W. T. Millerick, the second-string pitcher, is from Medford, Mass., and played on semi-professional teams around Boston.

For an inner defense, Captain Gaw has an excellent performer on first base in T. J. Corkery. He was given a tryout by the Boston American League team and later played on J. J. Barry's Navy Yard nine. At second, W. H. Kane is playing like a veteran and has made several brilliant plays this season, and is proving himself especially proficient in making a hit when one is most needed.

R. L. Weaver, at shortstop, is known locally, and has played on semi-pro teams. R. Clifford, tending third base, played in the California State League and in the Western Tri-State League. He is an able fielder and has a fine throw across the diamond.

In the outfield the team has a fine trio of capable players in A. L. McFarland, center field; P. Osborne, in right field, and T. P. Rice, in left field. McFarland, before enlisting, played with Reno of the Nevada State League, while Rice was star outfielder for a local semi-pro team.

DETROIT, Mich.—William Rigler, National League umpire, will go to France as soon as the baseball season ends to engage in Y. M. C. A. work, he announced. He previously had accepted a remunerative offer from an Ohio firm, but when asked to take up Y. M. C. A. war work gave up the position.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Close matches

BOSTON STILL LEADS BY SLIGHT MARGIN

Wins Double-Header With Philadelphia — Cleveland Also Takes Two Games Friday From Detroit

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	75	58	.598
Cleveland	71	54	.558
Washington	69	55	.558
New York	59	60	.495
Chicago	57	63	.475
St. Louis	56	63	.471
Detroit	52	69	.429
Philadelphia	50	74	.403

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston	12	Philadelphia	0
Boston	4	Philadelphia	1
Washington	6	New York	1
Cleveland	2	Detroit	2
Cleveland	4	Detroit	2

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia	at Boston
New York	at Washington
Cleveland	at Chicago
Detroit	at St. Louis
Philadelphia	at New York

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox are still 3½ games ahead of the Cleveland Indians, and have only four more games to play. Should the western team win all four of the games remaining on its abbreviated schedule, all the Boston club would have to do to win the league championship is capture one more game.

The results in this league Friday were, other than the Boston games, which the Red Sox won 12 to 0, and 4 to 1; Cleveland 2, Detroit 1, and Cleveland 4, Detroit 2. The New York club was defeated by Washington by the score of 6 to 1.

RED SOX TAKE TWO FROM ATHLETICS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston American League Baseball Club Thursday won both games of its double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park. Mays pitched both games and allowed but nine hits in the two contests. He was in fine form and received good support from his teammates. Johnson started the first game for the visitors but was replaced in the third inning by Jamieson, after the Red Sox had bunched several hits. However, he was unable to hold them and the league leaders triumphed 12 to 0. They won the second game, 4 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6</td

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LARGE EARNINGS FOR CHEMICAL CO.

American Agricultural Reports
35 Per Cent on the Common Stock, Compared With 21.1 Per Cent for Previous Year

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Agricultural Chemical Company enjoyed a very prosperous year, as shown by the annual report for the 12 months ended June 30 last. Comparison of the principal items shows:

1918	1917
Net inc. of taxes \$11,079,956	\$45,896
Other income 297,150	249,319
Total inc. 11,377,106	7,546,319
Interest 875,404	884,680
Reserves 2,389,684	2,278,179
Net profits \$11,110,018	5,546,355
Pfd. divs. 1,658,487	1,655,067
Com. divs. 1,059,776	875,467
Bonus to emp. 210,265	Max. Motor 25%
Surplus 5,392,754	2,805,557
Written off 66,040	375,822
Surp. June 30 16,394,829	11,068,116

Equal to 35% on common stock after preferred dividends, compared with 21.1% in previous year.

President Peter B. Bradley says: Gross income for the year, after deducting all operating charges, income and excess profits taxes for the calendar year 1917, was \$11,377,106, from which there have been deducted \$875,404 for interest on bonds, \$975,694 as reserves for freights, losses and contingencies, and \$1,413,090 for depreciation of plants and depletion of mines, leaving as net profits for the year the sum of \$8,111,018. From this balance there have been paid four quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each on the preferred stock outstanding, and one quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent and three quarterly dividends of 1/4 per cent each on the common stock outstanding, aggregating \$2,718,283, leaving a net balance of \$5,392,754 to be added to surplus account.

The participation of the United States in the great European War has still further complicated conditions in the fertilizer industry since our last annual report. The requirements of our government for nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia have become enormous, not only greatly enhancing prices of these materials, but even threatening their serious shortage for agricultural purposes. The same is true of pyrites and sulphur, required for the production of our sulphuric acid.

The extraordinary demands made upon shipping by both water and rail have added to our difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of our raw materials—especially of rock phosphate from our mines in Florida.

Potash is being produced in limited quantities from the brines of western lakes, from granite and other minerals, and as a by-product from several industries, but the dearth of the material is the least of our troubles, as fertilizers have been giving satisfactory results without potash, just as they did in the early era of the industry.

The general demand for fertilizers during the past year has been heavy in nearly all sections except in certain potato-growing districts, where their use decreased to some extent owing to lower market prices for potatoes and to inadequate transportation facilities for moving the crop.

The use of fertilizers is rapidly extending over a wider area, and results recently obtained from their use in some of the more western states, where they have not been extensively used heretofore, give promise of a large demand from this new territory in the near future.

The fertilizer industry has been recognized by the government and the public as one of the most essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and we have received cordial assistance from the federal government in the transportation of our raw materials where this has been possible without interfering with the more pressing needs of the government.

The stock of the company is very widely distributed, and is largely held as an investment. We have over 9000 stockholders, of whom more than 50 per cent are women and trustees.

After the war we anticipate a heavy demand for American phosphate rock, which all the European nations will require in large quantities, owing to the long-continued shortage of phosphoric acid. Germany needs our phosphates far more than America needs her potash, for phosphoric acid is by far the most essential element in the production of the grain and fruit of all crops.

Notwithstanding the many handicaps temporarily surrounding the business, the management looks to the future with confidence in the continued prosperity of your company, realizing that the industry is an indispensable factor in agriculture itself, the foundation of the nation's resources.

STEEL TRADE AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand for shell steel for government use has become so heavy and persistent that important steel mills throughout the country are concentrated upon it, says the Daily Iron Trade. The chief topic of interest in the iron and steel trade involves the new government labor employment bureau and the removal of workmen from non-war plants to works producing war material.

TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY

SHARON, Pa.—The Trumbull Steel Company has been granted permission by the Capital Issues Committee to issue \$2,000,000 additional common stock. The proceeds from the sale will be used for current needs. Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe to the new issue to the extent of one-third of their present holdings.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

Open High Low Last

Am. Beet Sugar 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2

Am. Can. 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2 85

Am. Car. & Fdy. 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2 85

Am. Loco. 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Am. Smelters 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Am. Sugar 109 1/2 110 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2

Am. Tel & Tel. 97 1/2 98 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick Pradkin, the newly-appointed concert-master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a native of the United States, though the son of Russian parents. He lived as a child in Troy, N.Y. When five years of age, he began studying the violin under Henry Schradieck, and later studied under Max Bendix. In 1905 he went to Paris and studied for a while with Remy and White. In 1907 he entered the Paris Conservatory, in the class of Professor Lefort; and in 1909 received the first violin prize at the conservatory competitions. He began to appear in public in an orchestra directed by Pennequin, and took an engagement under Ganne in Monte Carlo. Going to Brussels, he studied with Ysaye. He appeared in New York in January, 1911, taking part in a concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra as soloist, under Mahler. In the spring of the same year he went to London and played under Ronald. In 1912, he was engaged as concert-master of an orchestra in Vienna. In 1916 he took the post of concert-master of an orchestra of the Diaghilev Russian Ballet, under Ansermet.

Miss Louisa Innes Lumsden, LL.D. (Hon.) St. Andrews, is a well-known educationalist, having all her life been connected with the higher education of women, and no name in Scotland is better known or more revered in this connection. Recently Miss Lumsden went as a member of a delegation representing various aspects of women's public, educational, and occupational interests which waited upon the Secretary for Scotland. Miss Lumsden was educated at London and Brussels, and later she went to Girton College, Cambridge, where she passed with honors in classics. The same year she became a classical tutor at Girton. In 1877 she became the first headmistress of St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, the pioneer school of a certain type of girls' boarding school. Miss Lumsden is a keen advocate of woman suffrage, and is president of the Society for Woman Suffrage in her native city of Aberdeen. She was first warden of University Hall for Women Students connected with the University of St. Andrews, a position she occupied for several years. She has also for many years been connected with two school boards in Aberdeen. Among various publications Miss Lumsden has written a volume of "Essays on the Position of Woman, Actual and Ideal."

Samuel G. Porter, who has been appointed superintendent of operations and maintenance of the Lethbridge irrigation system of Alberta, Can., with headquarters at Lethbridge, is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has made a special study of irrigation in all its phases. He comes from Texas, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, and of Baylor University, in Texas. His experience includes two and a half years' service in the United States Reclamation Service.

Gov. Williams D. Stephens of California, who has won the Republican nomination to succeed himself, was advanced to his present position from the Lieutenant-governorship when Governor Hiram Johnson went to the United States Senate in 1917. A native of Eaton, Preble County, O., Governor Stephens, early in his career, taught school, read law, and built railroads. He removed, 1887, to Los Angeles, where he entered mercantile business, later becoming identified with several of the banks and business organizations of that city. His political activities began in 1908, when he was elected Mayor of Los Angeles. Although he served but a single term, he was made president of the Board of Water Commissioners the following year, after which he went to Congress for three terms, resigning in 1917 in order to accept an appointment as Lieutenant-governor. Governor Stephens is a Mason, and was grand commander of the Knights Templar of California in 1908.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, who exonerated the Cunard Steamship Company from liability for losses in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the Columbia Law School. He has been a member of the law firm of Mayer & Gilbert for many years, and first came into prominence in 1895 as counsel for the Excise Board of New York. He was made a justice of the Court of Special Sessions of New York in 1902, and served as Attorney-General of New York from 1905 to 1907. He was appointed judge of the United States Court for the southern district of New York by President Taft in 1912, and has been on that bench ever since. Aside from his professional career, he has been chairman of the law commission of New York, and he attended the Republican national conventions in 1904 and 1908.

TZECHE SINGER IN ITALY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Information has been circulated by the Tzeccho-Slovak committee that the tour recently made by the singer, Valouskova Borova, in the cities bordering the Adriatic has given rise to some very warm manifestations of friendship for the Tzecches on the part of the Italian and Slav inhabitants of these Austrian territories. Quotations are given from a description of the tour by the singer's husband in the Narodni Politik of Prague. The Italians at Trieste, it is stated, lent the great Politeama Theater to the Tzecche singer for an Italo-Slovene concert, and Tzecche songs were sung in the theater where previously no word of the Slav language had been heard. At Zara a theater was also lent, and there the Croatian and Italian inhabitants mingled in friendly fashion in the audience and jointly gave an enthusiastic reception to the Tzecche guest, the parliamentary deputy Dubilic and the Italian "leader" Mazzoni.

men sharing the same box. At Spalato it was the same story and even greater enthusiasm was shown. Here the first concert was suspended owing to an overbold manifestation on the part of the audience, whilst soldiers and students were forbidden to attend the second concert.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON—An article in the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal compared the increased cost of living in Norway with that of the United Kingdom, and other countries, and shows how severely a neutral country, although possessing an abundance of shipping, can be affected by the interference with imported goods, and the difficulties caused by long detention of Norwegian ships, owing to the international right of search and the submission of cargoes to the jurisdiction of the prize court.

Taking the rise in the cost of food only, the Journal states, between July, 1914, and November, 1917, it amounted to 129 per cent in Norway, as compared with 106 per cent in England. If, on the other hand, due weight is given to the importance of each article of food, and if other expenses, such as those of clothing, rent, and so on, are taken into consideration, the rise in the total cost of living has been 123 per cent in Norway, and 80 per cent in England.

Comparing figures with other Scandinavian countries in August, 1917, the increase in the cost of food was 113 per cent in Norway, 80 per cent in Sweden, 66 per cent in Denmark, 102 per cent in England; at the same time the increase in the total cost of living were 110 per cent in Norway, 66 per cent in Sweden, 55 per cent in Denmark and 75 per cent in Great Britain. If comparison is also desired with the Central Powers it is necessary to go back to May, 1917, when the increases in the cost of food were 95 per cent in Norway, 74 per cent in Sweden, 98 per cent in Great Britain, 42 per cent in Holland, 117 per cent in Germany, 188 per cent in Austria, and 102 per cent in Italy.

It is true, the Journal remarks, that in many cases these figures are influenced arbitrarily by maximum prices fixed by the governments, and at the present moment efforts are being made in Norway to regulate prices better than has been done. Severe steps have also been taken to prevent undue profiteering.

Norway is, however, greatly handicapped by the fact that she has always imported 75 per cent of her bread-stuffs, and she has, therefore, felt the full weight of the increased cost of freightage; on the other hand, she has, of course, had full benefit of the high freights in carrying goods for others by her mercantile marine. Intense efforts have been made to increase the food production in Norway, and very heavy work was done last spring, which has probably resulted in doubling the plowed area since the war commenced. In a country like Norway, however, this can only be done at very heavy cost, and it has been necessary to fix very high prices on agricultural produce, in addition to which cash grants amounting to about 35,000,000 kroner have been made this year to help with the plowing of the extra area, and to provide artificial fertilizers.

COMMUNITY SINGING GROUPS IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Community singing is being organized in St. Louis under the direction of the St. Louis Art League and the War Camp Community Service. The league has chosen Frederick Fischer as song leader, to conduct impromptu choruses in study and rehearsal. The new movement has begun with a program of public instruction in the parks, with Nelson Cunliff, the park commissioner, cooperating. The first meeting was held at Jefferson Memorial and the second in Fairgrounds Park. In September various parks and playgrounds will be the scene of a city being taught to sing. As soon as the localized meetings have been completed, a big rally will be held at an auditorium.

The organizations having these matters in charge have issued invitations to the public to attend and help in the singing. Folders with the words of patriotic songs are given out, and an especial plea is made to the better singers in all neighborhoods to help. The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs of the eighth district, the Pageant Choral Society and the Patriotic League, an organization of young women which has given attention to songs embodying the national spirit, will assist in calling the public out to take part.

MR. HOOVER IS THANKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, while in London has been the recipient of hundreds of thousands of grateful letters from school children in Great Britain, thanking Mr. Hoover and the people of the United States for their self-sacrifice in sending food supplies to the Allies. To a deputation representing the schools of Great Britain, Mr. Hoover said: "I value these letters very highly indeed, inasmuch as they will play a very great part in helping us in America to sustain our efforts to keep sending plentiful food supplies to our allies. Over in the States our own children are endeavoring to save food in every possible way. I will very proudly distribute these letters among our American schools, and I am quite sure they will form one of the most effective links between the peoples of the two nations. Really, these thanks should go to the American people. There is something very beautiful and inspiring in the thought underlying them, and for the American people, I thank each one of my correspondents heartily."

TZECHE SINGER IN ITALY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Information has been circulated by the Tzeccho-Slovak committee that the tour recently made by the singer, Valouskova Borova, in the cities bordering the Adriatic has given rise to some very warm manifestations of friendship for the Tzecches on the part of the Italian and Slav inhabitants of these Austrian territories. Quotations are given from a description of the tour by the singer's husband in the Narodni Politik of Prague. The Tzecche at Trieste, it is stated, lent the great Politeama Theater to the Tzecche singer for an Italo-Slovene concert, and Tzecche songs were sung in the theater where previously no word of the Slav language had been heard. At Zara a theater was also lent, and there the Croatian and Italian inhabitants mingled in friendly fashion in the audience and jointly gave an enthusiastic reception to the Tzecche guest, the parliamentary deputy Dubilic and the Italian "leader" Mazzoni.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Without Spending a Cent

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—An extraordinary political tale comes from Kansas. Henry J. Allen of Wichita has won the Republican nomination for Governor by an overwhelming majority without spending a cent, his campaign having been conducted by a volunteer committee during his absence in France for the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. This committee spent \$3000, but Mr. Allen himself, who has been abroad since February, neither solicited a vote nor wrote a political letter in his own behalf. "He did not make a speech or write home concerning his election," says the Topeka State Journal; and his friends "have received no word as to the date of his return to Kansas." As Kansas is ordinarily a Republican State and gave the Republican candidate for Governor a plurality of 162,482 in 1916, it looks as if this absentee candidate had an excellent chance of election. He is a newspaper man of Wichita, owner of the Daily Beacon of that city, and was educated at two western colleges—Baker and Washburn.

Sword and Gown

BOSTON GLOBE—Word from Washington has it that Uncle Sam is not going to leave the education of 18-year-old high school graduates to luck. He is taking over the facilities of 400 American colleges for the express purpose of giving to these boys a training which will fit them for service both during and after the war. On Oct. 1, the new plan is to go into effect. Those of the minimum draft age who can fulfill the college entrance requirements are to enter both college and the army. They will be soldiers on furlough. Whether they can afford college or not will make no difference. The government is to pay board and tuition. As now laid out, the disposition of the 18-year-old boys who go to college from now until the end of the war involves the most extensive system of education a government has ever planned.

Canned Pasture

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Canning is also good barnyard economy. The silo is the fodder can. Silage is canned pasture. The farmer with a well used silo may have his stock on summer ration the year through. Exhaustive tests have proven that beef may be made on silage ration for \$4 per hundredweight cheaper than without it. The farmer netts \$4 profit on every ton of silage he makes. In the dairy the silage ration is 12 per cent more efficient than the dry fodder ration. And beyond all this, fodder that would waste because of damp weather in harvest, may be altogether saved by canning it in a silo. Fodder can be put up to perfection in a fodder can on a rainy day; and it can be kept unpaired for five years in a well-constructed silo. The silo is not a privilege. It is not merely a good thing for those who like that sort of a thing. It is a duty. It is a necessity. Every farmer with 10 head of cattle will ultimately be compelled to use a silo or sell out; for he cannot compete indefinitely with the farmer who has a 12 per cent lead by reason of his canned fodder, and perhaps another 12 per cent because of the salvage of fodder the other man wastes. Forty per cent of the hay and corn fodder as usually cured and piled in the open is wasted as fodder. Such extravagant waste will some day be prohibited by law. A few years hence, the silo will be considered as necessary a farm building as a barn.

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THE COAL ISSUE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Major Church proposes to make a post-card survey of the city to secure information as to the amount of coal needed and the amount each citizen has already received. His Worship also recommends a committee of five leading citizens to work in conjunction with the Fuel Controller and the City Council, and declares that the city should immediately establish a coal office to be kept open day and night with branches in every ward in the city.

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TO RENT for season, half time (afternoon preferred), sunny studio in Huntington Chambers, Boston, grand piano, attractive furnishings; refs. desired. For particulars, address S. E. Turner, 506 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

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BROOKLINE—Gardner Cottage—44 Sewall Ave., Charles St.—Attractive room, rooms with board; large detached house, pleasant plaza; ref. desired. Tel. Brookline 3283.

HOTEL HEMENWAY—Furnished room for lady. Address Box 49, Monitor Office, Boston.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private family; pleasant, homelike rooms; modern conveniences; permanent or tourists; references.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, 164, Suite 2—Attractive room, modern conveniences; permanent or transient; ref. desired. Tel. B. B. 5190-R.

WISCONSIN BEACH, 11 Hanover Ave.—Pleasant rooms, all modern conveniences; ref. desired. Tel. B. B. 3616-W.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 68—Newly furnished rooms, all modern conveniences. Tel. Back Bay 4309-W. MRS. JONES.

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BEECHAM OPERA SEASON IN LONDON

Success of the "Valkyrie" Revival
—"Coq d'Or" and "Boat-swain's Mate" — Mozart

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The summer season of the Beecham Opera Company is now at an end, and it is understood that performances will not be resumed in London until February next. In view of the enthusiastic audiences which thronged Drury Lane for eight weeks, the criticisms in regard to the apathy of the London opera public have lost all point. One now doubts that opera in English has come to stay; and this is chiefly due to Sir Thomas Beecham, without whose insistent and enthusiastic championing, productions on the scale of those seen at Drury Lane would have been impossible.

There has been a finely varied program. The most notable and even astonishing event of the present season was the revival of "The Valkyrie," the audience being the largest that any opera has attracted since the war began. In fact, so great was the demand for seats that the house could have been filled three times over. For the cheaper parts of the theater, the public took up their stations outside the doors many hours before the rise of the curtain; and in and about the stalls so great was the press that late comers found their places inaccessible a few moments after the beginning of the performance.

The production itself was excellent, and the cast, which is well worth placing on record, was as follows:

Sieglinde	Miriam Licitte
Brunnhilde	Agnese Nichols
Fricka	Edna Thornton
Siegmund	Walter Hyde
Wotan	Robert Parker
Heimwige	Edna Bennie
Gerbilde	Clytie Hine
Ortlinde	Dorothy Chapman
Wotanite	Ethel Tomm
Rossweisse	Elsie Wynn
Gringilde	Mollie
Siegneure	Juliette Autran
Siegneurine	Ida Sagar

Some of these singers had already appeared in the "Ring," when it was given in England at Covent Garden under Richter a decade ago, and so renewed former triumphs, acting with unusual dramatic skill and singing with a charm rarely heard in Wagner opera. As was to be expected, the orchestra, which had been largely augmented for the occasion, acquitted themselves magnificently under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham. With out any merely slavish adherence to the Bayreuth traditions, and with but few and inconspicuous slips, the performance may be set down as a memorable one. On the stage the lighting was somewhat capricious, particularly in the first act; but considering the dearth of stage hands at the present time, the difficulties of staging were wonderfully surmounted.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's fantastic, but beautiful opera, "Le Coq d'Or," was another of the season's novelties. It was one of the triumphs of the Russian company in 1914, when it was given as a ballet, the dancers interpreting the drama, while the singers, ranked stiffly on either side of the stage, sang their parts as a kind of accompaniment. In the present production, it has reverted to its orthodox form and the singers are also the actors, the ballet's part being limited to the dances. Nothing more subversive or more revolutionary, in regard to all that autocracy stands for, has been produced upon the stage; the music is as satirical as the play, with which it is indissolubly woven. The performance was a spirited one, the orchestra under the guidance of Mr. Percy Pitt maintaining a uniformly high level. The gorgeous mounting, the vivid eastern coloring, the subtly clever humor and characterization, and the beautiful dancing, make this opera a delightful addition to the repertory.

The only British work that has been played is Dr. Ethel Smyth's "The Boat-swain's Mate," which is based on a humorous story of W. W. Jacobs, Dr. Smyth herself being responsible for the libretto. The music is of remarkable cleverness, though it suffers from the lack of that intense, unifying power which is needed to weld the serious and comic elements into a complete whole; these simple English characters are given a somewhat unnatural Germanic twist, and the treatment strikes one as being unnecessarily heavy in parts. For all that, it is a virile composition, and the performance was a notable success. It is to be hoped that a definite place will be found for this work in the Beecham scheme. Twenty-four operas have been produced during the season, and there are everywhere signs of progress in the organization and ensemble of the company.

But perhaps the greatest advance of all is seen in the Mozart presentations which are given with a golden mirth. "Il Seraglio" was neglected for many years in England until revived by Sir Thomas Beecham; and it required his customary courage and resolution to present it several times before its beauties and humors were sufficiently understood to attract large audiences.

Though Gluck and Weber considered this opera contained much of Mozart's best and most characteristic work, has never received the attention it merited. When originally produced at Vienna, it met with instant success, in spite of its departure from the familiar and cherished models of the age. To the Emperor's jest on the following day: "Too fine for

our ears, my dear Mozart, and a great deal too many notes," the composer replied: "Exactly as many notes as are necessary, Your Majesty." The quality of the performance was excellent.

But the favorites remain the vivacious "Marriage of Figaro," and "The Magic Flute." Indeed, the former work is the Beecham chef-d'œuvre. Nowhere is Mozart's wonderful power of characterization more clearly shown than in this opera, and the significance and beauty of the music are appreciated to the full by the whole company, who seem to regard the occasion as, above all, one for receiving and giving enjoyment.

In London "the tumult and the shouting dies," but the company proceeds on its ever-victorious career to fulfill provincial engagements. These are continually increasing in number. Besides Manchester, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, there are to be seasons at Blackpool, Leeds, and Glasgow, and it is a matter for national congratulation that new centers of operatic activity are thus lending themselves to the cultivation of a wider musical taste.

The company goes first to Blackpool, appearing, during the three most popular weeks of the Blackpool season, at His Majesty's Opera House in the Winter Gardens.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—One good result of the placing of both elementary and secondary schools in England under the supervision of a single department has been a tendency to make the training in music more nearly continuous than before—at any rate in certain districts. A number of places in most secondary schools are now reserved for the boys and girls who come from elementary schools, and thus the advantage of cooperation in music is made doubly important. From this point of view report of Dr. Arthur Somervell (inspector of music for the Board of Education) on the results of his examination of eight departments of the four secondary schools in Bradford is of special interest. Dr. Somervell says:

"The first-rate organization in the elementary schools results in turning out boys capable of profiting to full by the teaching that awaits them in the secondary schools in this city. The work is admirably arranged, and is in the hands of masters who thoroughly understand their business, so that in every class or group of classes the results of the teaching are so satisfactory in sight reading, ear training and singing that it would be superfluous to make any suggestions. A large majority of girls who pass through the school leave with an amount of musical knowledge that is quite unusual. The most remarkable part of the work is that of the choir. The master has once and for all disproved the fallacy of the attitude usually assumed toward the broken voice. The boys whose voices are really in the unmanageable stage still attend the classes and work at dictation, etc. The boys learn quantities of first-rate music in four parts, and become expert choral singers. It may be broadly stated that everything seen and almost everything heard was most satisfactory."

Mr. Harold Craxton, so well known as an accompanist, lately gave an interesting recital in the Steinway Hall, when he showed himself to be a well-equipped pianist. He has a beautiful quality of tone, while to a finished technique is added interpretative power and real distinction of style. The program was well contrasted and the old music of Purcell and Thomas Arne was deeply refreshing, calling to mind Purcell's own words in his "Address to the Reader," given in the first of his publications which appeared in 1683: "The author has no more to add, but his hearty wishes, that the book may fall into no other hands than those who carry musical souls about with them, for he is willing to flatter himself into a belief that with such, his labors will seem neither unpleasant nor unprofitable." Certainly Mr. Craxton communicated his own delight in these Purcell dances to his audience, and he himself was responsible for the scholarly arrangements. Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue and Beethoven's sonata, op. 27, No. 2, were the larger works on the program. The latter movement of the sonata might with advantage have been taken more deliberately, and the same remark applies also to the fugue. Mr. Craxton also played some compositions of his own, including "A Shepherdess in Porcelain" and a characteristic and clever African dance.

The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and the event was marked by two special concerts and a presentation to its popular conductor, Mr. Dan Godfrey, to whom the conspicuous success of the orchestra has been largely due. Mr. Godfrey's work on behalf of native music is well known. Many a British composition owes its first hearing to the Bournemouth orchestra; not only so, but the conductor has repeated it again and again until the public has come to appreciate its merits and to realize it was just what they wanted to hear. In turning to the programs of the symphony concerts—the most important of his achievements—it will be found that in the 23 series of winter concerts, 1500 different works have been performed, of which 685 were the compositions of British composers. It appears that the net loss on the Winter Gardens for the 25 years is about £12,000; but it is impossible to estimate the value of the musical education that the people have received, and the financial loss may therefore be regarded as a sound municipal investment.

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MME. GALLI-CURCI TO SING IN "LINDA"

Chicago Opera Soprano to Appear in Romantic Piece by Donizetti—Voice and Style

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Great florid singers come too rarely. And in modern times they are hampered rather sadly by their repertory. The people who today support "grand" opera have broken with the traditions of the past. They are still willing to enjoy good coloratura singing. But only when it is very pure and brilliant. They have ceased to care for the Bellini school; nor do they really miss their Donizetti. Just now and then they like to hear "Lucia." They admit the beauty of the exquisite sextet, and they are still tickled by the inanities and the virtuosities of the "Mad Scene," when they are faultlessly interpreted. The dullest can delight in rippling melody.

Once in a waste of weary years one finds an artist of exceptional charm and skill, who almost makes one sigh for what in other days was the ideal in opera. A Patti, an Ilma di Murska or a Sembrich rises in the opera sky, and by her perfect voice and lovely style enchants the most obdurate Wagnerite. She does not turn the hands of the clock back, maybe. She fails to make us think that lyric drama, as it is now understood, is not better than the dead old florid opera. But she compels us to admire her own sweet tones and to revel in her agile trills and runs. Of late, there have been few of these sweet singers. One—as some tell you—was that Tetzazzini, who, for five years or so, reigned under Hammerstein. A more recent instance is Maria Barrientos, who flourishes and draws well at the Metropolitan. The latest and the most winning of them all, perhaps, is that Amelia Galli-Curci, who, on one memorable afternoon won favor and grew famous at a stroke by her wonderful singing at the Chicago Auditorium.

She came two years ago, with little heralding, from many triumphs here and there, in Spain and in South America. To most who heard her at the Auditorium her name meant nothing. But, to the credit of her audience, she soon conquered every person in the theater. And now she can draw thousands any evening she may choose to sing.

Till now, like her forerunners (or like most of them) she has been limited, too limited, in her field. She has confined herself to a few well-known roles, among which are Gilda, Lucia, Juliette and Dinorah. The public craved for something more than these. So, to content it, when she reappears in Chicago, New York and Boston, she will add the title-part of "Linda di Chamounix" to her repertory. Although not, by any means, the most brilliant of the works for which we are indebted to Donizetti, it will give Mme. Galli-Curci opportunities for the display of her fine art and beautiful voice. More than 30 years ago it was favorite in New York at the Academy. Since then it has been laid aside in lavender. Nor can one wonder at this very long neglect of what—at best—is rather a pretext for the employment of trained singers than an example of high art. The story told by the librettist is old-fashioned, romantic in the extreme and too far-fetched in its mock-sentimental style to be taken seriously. The love of Linda, the daughter of a farmer named Antonio, and of her sweetheart, the Vicomte Charles (at first masquerading as a mere artist); the persecution of the lovers by the Vicomte's father, a bad Marquis, and by the Marquise; the desertion of Linda by the Vicomte, and her consequent loss, for a time, of reason, are of a piece with the devices of a period which was entirely and unblushingly artificial. The marvel is that, with such material to contend against, Donizetti should have succeeded in creating even so nearly satisfying an opera. But, however the austere and grave may rank him, the composer of "Lucia" and "Don Pasquale" had undoubtedly genius. His resources, his facility and inventive powers enabled him to evolve a pleasing work. "Linda di Chamounix," although often "slight and trite," has plenty of grace, it abounds in melody, and it contains some songs which are worth saving. Among them may be more particularly mentioned the air of Linda, "O luce di quest' anima," and the duo of Linda and Charles, "Ah! ti d' tue pene sparve il sogno," preceding or accompanying the return of the heroine from operatic insanity to sanity.

But "Linda di Chamounix" of itself might not attract the crowd, were it not for the fact that the character of the heroine is to be dignified and idealized in its simplicity by Mme. Galli-Curci. Much has been said and written in the past two years about this artist. She has been praised extravagantly; just a little, indeed, overpraised. But while one should not fall into the mistake of those who would fain persuade us that in Galli-Curci we possess a second Patti, beyond question this engaging and bewitching singer stands a full head and shoulders higher than her most charming rivals on the lyric stage. To those who heard Patti in her prime some comparisons seem foolish. There has never been an artist quite like as she was when she would sing at the Italians in Paris, and at the Academy of Music in New York. The quality of Galli-Curci's voice may be almost as velvety. The facility with which she expresses the most delicate shades of emotional sentiment may be nearly as fascinating. Her histrionic ability is surely superior. But Patti not only sang as do the birds, with ease and sweetness and purity, she had a volume of tone surpassing that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

OPEN-AIR SONG RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What was perhaps the largest crowd that ever gathered in Independence Square took part on Tuesday night in a Liberty sing. It is estimated that over 100,000 people filled the square and eddied out and through the surrounding streets. Fifty thousand, at least, of these were ranked as more or less trained singers, and the whole mass, under the leadership of Wassili Lepis, made a volume of sound that was heard above the noise of the streets for many city blocks. The singing was the culmination of the day's sessions of the National Fraternal Congress of America, at which James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, was the principal speaker.

When the bell in the tower of Independence Hall began tolling the hour of nine, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, standing by the Liberty Bell, tapped 49 times, once for every State in the Union, with a last tap for Alaska. The name of the Governor of each State was announced as the tap came for his State, which was the signal for the release of a message to him and his Commonwealth.

Numerous popular war songs of the day were also sung, with accompaniment of bands. Two composers of war songs—W. Warren Shaw and Mr. Lepis—led the crowd with their own compositions, "Marching Through Berlin" and "The Song of Liberty." Florence Easton took part in the exercises as soloist, singing "When the Boys Come Marching Home."

SAN CARLO OPERA TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The San Carlo Opera Company opens its season here on the evening of Monday, Sept. 2. Singers who reappear with the organization are Mmes. Amsden and Ferrabini, soprano; and Mr. Salazar, tenor. A new coloratura soprano is Miss Queena Mario. After completing its New York engagement, the company goes to Boston, Mass., opening there on Sept. 23. Cities on the itinerary in the first half of the season are: Montreal, Que.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B. C.; Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal. In the second half of the season, the company, returning from the Pacific Coast, will visit Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Col.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C. The distance to be covered in the tour is 14,800 miles. Estimated costs of the tour, as given out by the management, include \$42,000 for railroad fares, \$43,000 for orchestra, \$41,000 for chorus, \$11,000 for musical directors, \$50,000 for principal singers, \$60,000 for scenery, \$28,000 for costumes, \$10,000 for billboard advertising, and \$12,000 for agents and advance managers.

SINGING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, is to appear here in a concert series arranged by Dan A. McQuirk. The series will include John McCormack, Jascha Heifetz, Alma Gluck, Josef Hofmann, Frances Alda, Carolina Lazzari, Giovanni Martinelli and Giuseppe de Luca.

CONCERTS IN ATLANTA, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, is to appear here in a concert series arranged by Dan A. McQuirk. The series will include John McCormack, Jascha Heifetz, Alma Gluck, Josef Hofmann, Frances Alda, Carolina Lazzari, Giovanni Martinelli and Giuseppe de Luca.

MUSICAL WORK OF CARNEGIE TRUST

Plan for Lending Library Considered—Publication of Compositions of English School

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The recently issued annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust deals with a great variety of subjects, in all of which the executive committee is assisting to promote the welfare of the community as a whole. But there is, perhaps, no part of this report that has greater interest than the section devoted to music. The committee are seriously considering the possibility of instituting a central organization to serve as a lending library of music, from which center copies of orchestral and choral works may be lent for trial to small orchestras and choirs in poor localities.

In passing, it may be observed that several bibliographical treasures at the recent Littleton sale are stated to have been purchased by Dr. Terry on behalf of the trust, and that these will now become public property. The conception of the organization is, however, wider than that of a lending library; the executive committee are of the opinion that it might also comprise a bureau from which musical advice could be given to orchestras and choirs, if it were placed under the control of a director of the right type. A committee of management, representative of the various schools of musical thought, would necessarily be associated with any such director, the intention being to create a central organization to which all progressive choral and orchestral societies, including provincial schools of music, might be affiliated. Already financial assistance has been given to the Musical Competition Festivals Association, which has thus been enabled to secure the services of skilled musicians for the benefit of choirs organized in connection with girls' clubs and similar bodies. Important progress has also been made with the scheme for the publication of musical compositions by British composers.

The report goes on to say that the work of editing the church music of the Tudor and Elizabethan period is progressing satisfactorily. For those who do not remember what was said on this subject in the previous report, it may be mentioned that the committee decided to undertake the production of the church music of that period, which at present lies practically unknown in the British Museum and other libraries in the United Kingdom. The services of Dr. Terry, who has made a lifelong study of the subject, were secured as editor, and it was considered that the work would require five years for completion. Two editions are to be issued—a complete library edition, which will serve as a classical record of the compositions in question; and a popular edition of the more outstanding works, printed in a cheap and readily accessible form. Both of these are to be intrusted to the Clarendon Press, though no printing will be undertaken until after the war.

Dr. Terry has enlisted the aid of several other experts in the work, and has formed a committee consisting of the following: Mr. Arkwright, Dr. Buck, Dr. Fellowes, Mr. Howells, the Rev. A. Ramsbotham, Miss Stainer, Miss Townsend-Warner, and Dr. Wood. Periodic meetings are held under the chairmanship of Dr. Terry, for discussion and interchange of opinions on all points connected with the edition, and individual members have undertaken the examination of a number of manuscripts with a view to their final preparation for the printer.

Opportunity has been taken to peruse music manuscripts of the period in most of the libraries of the United Kingdom, where material exists. The report states that in the great cathedral libraries, many very important manuscripts have been found, and that the authorities have kindly placed all facilities at the disposal of Dr. Terry or his committee. The existence of many of these manuscripts was not generally known, and composers have been discovered whose names have been entirely forgotten, but whose work is no less distinguished than those of musicians of established reputation. It is most gratifying to know that the committee have been instrumental in bringing such works to light, and thus making available to the public a great national heritage.

How great that heritage is, and how nobly it may be utilized, was indicated in the preceding report, to which reference has already been made; the words there used may be quoted in full, for it would be difficult to express more succinctly the greatness of the legacy or its value to the musical revival of the present age.

"Musical appreciation and talent during the Tudor and Elizabethan period," it says, "undoubtedly reached a very high level. Great Britain then was one of the great musical countries, but later a remarkable change came about. During the first half of the Eighteenth Century, music in England was dominated by Handel, who, by preference, brought over foreign singers and players from the Continent. The result was that composers and performers in this country fell more and more into the background; after the time of Handel masters grew, if anything, worse, and in the Nineteenth Century British musicians had often to adopt foreign names to obtain a hearing. In short, this country came to regard music as a costly exotic to be imported from abroad for the amusement of the rich. Our native art, except in a few isolated instances, virtually ceased to exist; the delight and skill in music

which, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, had been the possession of the whole people at large, had now almost completely passed away.

"Since the latter part of the Nineteenth Century a revival has taken place, and at the present time there are probably more musicians of real distinction in this

THE HOME FORUM



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A Mill in the Cotswolds

One of the characteristic features of that part of the Cotswolds which is included in the Stroud valley and its immediate neighborhood is the number of industries carried on in what is, at the same time, a thoroughly country district. The wool trade has been established thereabouts since the Middle Ages, and in the days of Edward III weaving began, while during the same reign Cirencester wool had won a name for itself, it is said, as far south as Florence. The sheep which furnished the wool used on the uplands of the Cotswolds, the weaving was carried on in

the valleys, and, as time went on, much of the cloth found its way on pack horses to Bristol to be exported to the Continent.

In the reign of Elizabeth the coming of Huguenot refugees who were skilled in weaving gave the industry a fresh impetus, and testimony to its prevalence may be found in the names of the older inns in the district, for "Rams," "Woolpacks," "Lambs," and "Fleeces" are plentiful in the neighborhood. In spite of a certain amount of decline in the trade in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, it still flourishes, and the wool mills of the Stroud valley ply their trade busily and successfully at the present time.

Although weaving is the most ancient industry in the district, it is very far from being the only one, and many others are carried on, some of them, indeed, in the old mills once devoted to the wool trade. The old mill buildings standing by the side of the streams which run down the

valleys are, many of them, very beautiful. Some of them show the gables and high-pitched roofs so characteristic of much of the earlier Cotswold architecture, while others, later in date, are severer and plainer in their outlines, but hardly less effective. They help to give a specially distinctive note to this part of the Cotswold district, which, with its richly wooded valleys, breezy commons, beautiful old dwelling houses, picturesque hill villages and wide views of the Severn and the Welsh hills, might seem already to possess distinctive features enough.

The mills all stand at the bottoms of the valleys by the banks of the streams which first brought the weaving industry to the locality, and there is no doubt but that, in this case, at any rate, the manufacturers of a neighborhood add to its beauty as well as to its prosperity, and in no way destroy its rural character.

Sunset Among Primitive Mountains

From such meditations is the Wanderer's attention called outward; for now the valley closes in abruptly, intersected by a huge mountain mass, the stony water-worn ascent of which is not to be accomplished on horseback. Arrived aloft, he finds himself again lifted into the evening sunset light, and cannot but pause, and gaze around him, some moments there. An upland irregular expanse of wold, where valleys in complex branching are suddenly or slowly arranging their descent toward every quarter of the sky. The mountain ranges are beneath your feet, and folded together: only the loftier summits look down here and there as on a second plain; lakes also lie clear and earnest in their solitude. No trace of man now visible; unless, indeed, it were he who fashioned that little visible link of highway, here, as would seem, scaling the inaccessible, to unite province with province. But sunwards, lo you! how its towers sheer up, a world of mountain, the diadem and center of the mountain region! A hundred and a hundred savage peaks, in the last light of day; all glowing, of gold and amethyst, like giant spirits of the wilderness; there in their silence, in their solitude, even as on the night when Noah's Deluge first dried!—Thomas Carlyle.

What a Chinese Liked About the English

"If one were to ask a native of Wei-hai-wei what were the characteristics of British rule that he most appreciated, one would perhaps expect him to emphasize the comparative freedom from petty extortion and tyranny, the obvious endeavor (not always successful) to dispense even-handed justice, the facilities for trade, the improvement of means of communication. It was not an answer of this kind, however, that I received from an intelligent and plain-spoken resident, to whom I put this question." R. F. Johnston says in "Lion and Dragon in Northern China."

"What is it we like best in our British rulers? I will tell you," he said. "Our native roads are narrow pathways, and very often there is no room for two persons to pass unless one yields the road to the other. When our last rulers—the Japanese—met, our small-footed women . . . along such a path they never stepped aside to let the women pass by. . . . An Englishman, on the contrary, whether mounted or on foot, always leaves the road to the woman. He will walk deliberately into a deep snowdrift rather than let a Chinese woman step off the dry path. We have come to understand that the men of your honorable country all act in the same way, and this is what we like about Englishmen."

Night Under Monte Rosa

We have come far
By goat-foot path, shrine, ridge far seen,
Round steep flanks dyed with rills,
Up from soft chestnut-woods to fell and scar;
Scaling the forest-dark ravine—
Where the mountain's ancient passion
Yields its tones
Dash'd broken, young and pure,
Against the stones—
To see the dawn from the cloud-bearing
Hills
Of shepherds, and with herdsmen to
Take rest . . .
We cast off blankets, we who have
Not slept,
And cold grope forth uphill . . .
Dawn is not yet; all's chill,
Cloud on drench'd grass, clouds
Washing round the falls,
Forth over battlements and deeps
A sea of curdled fugitive cloud—
Filmy panic-pale hordes, all in flight
One way—the ice-floes of an arctic
Strait;
But, through fissures, darknesses un-
Told below.
Of the cordon of main Alps—no
sign . . .
From cloud a threatening tor out-
swells;
From far abyss one glimpsed out-
Couchant, of vassal buttresses; and
lo!
White Horn, or Tagliaferro's rigid
Spine
Slanted, intense, along his ledges
Sheer . . .
A sudden breeze lifts, rending off the
pall—

Darkling Italy's white coronal
Appears. Crest of all the barrier
Wrathborn, unearthly in his fixed
Mood,
Detached from multitude,
That struggle now still,
Monte Rosa, in the lightless atmos-
phere.
Alone he dreameth, ghostly sov-
ranty—
A servant, fetter'd more than we,
But by acceptance free;
A tenuous presence, rime-cold, pale
As rime,
Above the bank of European cloud
Submerging like a slumber Italy,
The seven lakes, the cobweb cities
Proud,
The shadow Lombardy, the silt of
time,
The march and countermarch of history—
The mountain waiteth, even as we.
Strahlhorn, Alphubel, Dom, and Al-
lein,
Phantom Alps to the northward,
Shrink withdrawn
Away from orisons none dare disturb.
Southward his wilderness, tossed, line
Beyond line—
Darkly surmised through heavy veil
On veil—

Of toothed basalts, bare of snow and
pine.

Out over Orta's blind chasm giddily
Wings waver forth. No insect chirp
Sounds here.

No shred of whisper . . .

And now . . .

Slow from the zenith is downbreathed
The rose.

(Hush, the world's candle!—every
star grows pale)

Until the nine-peaked ocean-mantling
Mass

Lit—every cleft and cranny of his
Snows

And sea-curved crystals into which
Arose

The groaning precipices—with peace
Superb.

Becomes the altar of the . . . Dawn

Prostrate night-vapors travel down
Each vale

In darkness, the obsurers, and the
Fraud—

But the ancient iron summit in his
Shroud

Of radiance, every pike and bastion
dour

Belted with awe of glacier and
crevasse,

Floating up, transfigured, at this limpid
hour,

A walled and heavenly city, clear as
glass . . .

—Herbert Trench (from "Ode to Italy
in Time of War," written on the
mountain of Mottarone in April,
1915, before the entry of Italy into
the European war).

Jefferson to the People

I repeat, then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate affairs to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learned to expect that it will rarely fail to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose preeminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional, and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past, and my future solicitude will be to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.—From Jefferson's Second Inaugural.

On the Beach

A level sea to the edge of the world.
Purple and green and gray as steel;
A fisher-boat with its white sails
furled,
And a far black ledge where flock
the seal. —Arlo Bates.

"The True Account"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is not a question which it is possible for a man either to ask himself or to be asked, the answer to which cannot be found in the Gospels. To the sheer materialist, the Gospels, of course, are, in a sense, like the labyrinth of Daedalus. That is to say, without the clue which Ariadne furnished to Theseus, he is likely to lose his way in them. The clue in this case, it need scarcely be said, is spiritual understanding. Without it the secret of the Biblical labyrinth must remain just the tangle which that of King Minos, at Knossos, was to the tribute of Athens. This fact was perfectly well understood by the primitive Christian Church, so that when Celsus, in his *Antagonos Logos*, True Account, hurled this very charge of the materialism of the Bible at the heads of the Church in Rome, he was, in due time, answered by Origen, that famous teacher of Cesarea, whose apology not merely settled the controversy in favor of the Christian Church, but has remained ever since a great human document.

The attack of Celsus has perished off the face of the globe. His contentions have, indeed, to be gathered from the pages of his opponent. The task, however, is not a particularly difficult one, for the reply follows the assault so closely that little is left to the imagination. It is not necessary, however, to go the whole way with Origen in order to prove that it was perfectly clear to him that the Bible, to be understood at all, must be understood spiritually. A brilliant English skeptic satirically dismisses the defense with the remark that recourse always could be had to allegory when every other argument failed the apologist. But the fact is that the Jewish Church has always done, with the "Law and the Prophets," precisely what Origen demanded should be done with them. It has used, that is to say, their history as an allegorical basis for teaching, and not as the record of divinely appointed days and nights, weeks, months, and years. And so, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 547 of Science and Health, "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained. The true theory of the universe, including man, is not in material history but in spiritual development. Inspired thought relinquishes a material, sensual, and mortal theory of the universe, and adopts the spiritual and immortal."

Just in this same way, some fifteen centuries before the Christian apologist had written, in effect, that Adam was Adam, but that he was likewise human nature, and that paradise and the story of Adam was the story of human nature in allegory. Jesus himself, it is quite clear from the Gospels, taught in this very way. Dives and Lazarus, the just steward, the publican and the Pharisee, were all just lessons from human nature, examples of the personal equation, as likely as not taken from some incident under his very eyes, as the flame in the golden candlesticks probably gave birth to the great simile of the light of the world, and the golden vine, hanging on the gates in the Temple Court, to the wonderful imagery of the relation of Principle to the Christ. In short, if there is any one thing made clearer than another in the Gospel record, it is the justification for Mrs. Eddy's statement, on page 320 of Science and Health, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual."

It follows, then, from all this, that if a man is looking for help in the Bible, searching for the solution of some problem that seems too difficult for him, or for the answer to some question that is puzzling him, he must trust not to his intellectual acuteness, but to his spiritual perception. Jesus stated this quite clearly when he said, "They seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand." The intellect of Judaism was largely confined to the Pharisees, but the Pharisees were spiritually blind and deaf. Whatever spiritual intuition there was, in the country, came from the fisherfolk, from the receipt of custom, or from some stray pagan soldier from Rome, or woman out of Syria-Phoenicia. The reason is easy to find. The claim of intellect is the claim of a self apart from God, and if there was anything Jesus steadily warned mankind against it was this. His whole teaching was an exhortation to the world to claim the fatherhood of God, of Principle, and none other. It was this teaching which Paul crystallized in two famous sayings, which have become veritable axioms of Christianity: "For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceives himself," and, again, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Now it is perfectly certain that those two sayings have no practical value whatever, divorced from their spiritual meaning. The whole force of the warning to the Galatians lies in some understanding of the unreality of matter. The entire significance of the exhortation to the Philippians exists in some perception of the fact that the Mind which enabled Christ Jesus to perform his mighty works, themselves the proof of his knowledge of Principle, was that divine Mind the possession of which made him the Christ, the son of the living God. The Pharisees had all the intellectual acumen which the human mind could bestow upon them. But that intellect

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

A Cosmopolitan Cockney

SINCE a Cockney has been defined as a person born within sound of Bow Bells, it is to be presumed that, with all his American citizenship, Mr. Gompers may take his place with that distinguished race. Spitalfields, where Mr. Gompers was born, lies just beyond Bishopgate Without; and the street which contains Mr. Gompers' birthplace must, consequently, have been part of the land of the great Priory of St. Mary Spital, which stood there amongst green fields at the end of the Twelfth Century. Five centuries later, when Louis XIV and the French bishops were engaged in revoking the Edict of Nantes, and making France impossible for a Protestant to live in, the Huguenot weavers shook the dust of the country off their feet, and migrated across the Channel to a country where they were secure of being able to practice their religion in peace. Hundreds of these men settled in what is today known as Spitalfields. There they built their pict. squalid houses, with their lighted lofts, and practiced their trade with such success that the silk weaving of Spitalfields became a great British industry.

It was in such scenes that Mr. Gompers was born, and amidst such surroundings that he passed his youth. The "Great Bell of Bow" hammered out its hours, over the roofs of London, until the day came when the Cockney cigarmaker migrated, like the silk weavers before him, and found his way to the United States. The rest of Mr. Gompers' career is tolerably well known. He has become the captain of the American labor unions. And in this capacity he has journeyed to his old home, in a great crisis, in the struggle called Armageddon, in an effort to bind all the labor of the allied countries together in a solid determination to fight out the war until not merely German militarism has been crushed, but a thing much more insidious than that, German kultur, has been handcuffed, and the world, in President Wilson's phrase, "made safe for democracy." It is no good pretending that the mission of Mr. Gompers is an easy one. It is, to put it quite frankly, a singularly delicate one. He goes to the country of his birth, but he goes as a citizen of another country, and he goes to endeavor to reconcile the division in the Labor Party of the country of his birth, so that the war may be prosecuted, in accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming mass of the allied peoples. Now curiously enough Mr. Gompers arrived in London in the midst of a condition not altogether unknown to him, a great strike. Not only was it a great strike, but it was a most peculiar one, for the men who have come out were the whole body of the famous London Metropolitan Police. As a consequence Mr. Gompers will see London even more unlike itself than usual. The "gentlemen in blue" will not hold up the traffic for the United States army motor car in which he rides. That office will be performed for him by a special constable, whose only uniform is his truncheon and a badge. And so Mr. Gompers will view London, for the first time in his life in the midst of a great war and a police strike, and the condition is not one which is likely to arise again.

Now whether or no Mr. Gompers will feel at liberty to address the Metropolitan Police force, or whether the Metropolitan Police force desires to be addressed by Mr. Gompers, is just one of those things, which, as Lord Dundreary says, "No fellah can tell." But in any case Mr. Gompers has a higher mission in London than the settlement of a police strike. His mission is to unite British labor against kultur, and to persuade Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden that it is absolutely impossible to make terms with German labor, when German labor is, in its degree, every whit as tarred with kultur as the Headquarters Staff. It is also his mission to endeavor to persuade Mr. Henderson that peace by negotiation with Germany is an impossibility, seeing that peace by negotiation with Germany means peace by negotiation with the General Staff, who, if they could once succeed in making a German peace with the Allies, would account for the Labor Party and the Socialists in Germany with subsequent rapidity and thoroughness.

Now whatever Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Snowden, or Mr. Henderson may think on the subject, Mr. Gompers is under no delusion as to the meaning of kultur and the way to combat it. One thing, he told the representatives of the press, on his arrival in Liverpool, that labor in the United States was unalterably determined upon, and that was

To stand by our republic, and with our allies to the end until the war is won. That is the unanimous expression of the organized labor movement of the United States, and represents the view of the people of the United States. There can be no change in that clear, clean cut policy and purpose.

Indeed in order to place his meaning quite beyond misrepresentation he went on to explain that American labor would neither meet representatives of the enemy countries nor agree to any proposals for such a meeting until the war had been won. Mr. Gompers then, it is clear, is not in the boat which is manned by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Henderson, and of which all of them appear to be the captain. He is as determined as President Wilson himself that this war, in which no member of the Anglo-Saxon race ever wished to be involved, having been forced upon that race, shall be fought to a finish, and that the finish shall be such that there shall be no room, after peace has been signed, for a reestablished *vehmgericht* in Berlin to undertake another campaign of kultur, in order to weld the people of Germany once more into an instrument fashioned for fastening the chains of autocracy and militarism on a defenseless world.

No person in the allied countries wishes to destroy the German people, or to disrupt the German nation. But the people of the allied countries cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the German people have been willing

participants in the schemes of the Berlin *vehmgericht* to establish an ascendancy over the world's peoples, for the purely materialistic aggrandizement and enrichment of the Germans themselves. That is not the verdict of an outsider, it is the verdict, amongst others, of one of the men who helped to build up the German military machine, and it is a verdict to which it is quite futile for men like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Henderson to close their eyes. Amiability is no doubt a very charming quality in its way, but amiability which degenerates into weakness of judgment and infirmity of purpose is not the keystone of the gateway of a world made safe for democracy.

The Gasoline Restriction

WHEN the British, French and Italian public, and the German and Austrian public, for that matter, learn that such words as "hardship" and "sacrifice" are sometimes used in connection with the request of the United States Fuel Administration that Sunday pleasure automobiling shall be suspended for the time being in the territory east of the Mississippi, in order that the supply of gasoline may be conserved, they will, to say the very least, be surprised, for the time that has elapsed since pleasure motorizing in any of those countries, or in any part of Europe, has been permissible, or would have been possible if permissible, has now run into years. Petrol was one of the first commodities removed from general consumption in the countries involved in war four years ago. Long before such removal, restriction and high prices had combined in the United Kingdom, in France and presumably in the Central Empires and elsewhere on the Continent, in neutral as well as in warring countries, practically to eliminate private motoring.

It is right that the rest of the world should know, however, that while war "hardships" and war "sacrifices" are, in any true sense, or relatively speaking, still practically unknown in the United States, and while there are many who will regard the Sunday restriction on motorizing as a deprivation, the overwhelming majority of the American people, pleasure automobile owners included, have long been prepared to comply, promptly and cheerfully, with any demand for which the exigencies of war may call.

Doubtless, there will be some regrets over the loss of the Sunday spin into the country, through the valleys, over the hills and along the seashore, but they will go no deeper and last no longer than have regrets over the curtailment of wheat flour, of sugar, of artificial light, and of other things which, in pre-war times, seemed essential in the daily lives of the multitude. The only time complaint is serious or widespread in the United States, over war restrictions of any kind, is when they are manifestly unnecessary, as, for instance, in the case of coal, a shortage in which would be directly traceable, not to the war, but to incompetence or cupidity.

There are tens of thousands of people who will be excluded from pleasure motoring altogether by the Sunday restriction, because Sunday is their only day of leisure. It should not be impossible, or very difficult, to rectify this inequality. Among the hundreds of thousands who can, and who do, motor for pleasure every day in the working week, enough will, no doubt be found ready voluntarily to forgo one day's recreation, if thereby the stock of gasoline may be conserved so as to permit their neighbors, who are occupied with affairs during the rest of the week, to motor on Sundays. A card permit, or car tag, system which would prevent the restriction from bearing inequitably on any class, could easily be devised and put into operation.

The whole matter is, for the present, left to the civic, patriotic and neighborly spirit of the public east of the Mississippi. Through voluntary cooperation with the government, and through a workable, friendly understanding among themselves, an arrangement can be made by which an equitable distribution of the pleasures of automobiling may be made possible. Selfishness has no place in the relationship that should exist between all the people at this time, and there will be less occasion and less excuse than ever for the use of such terms as "hardship" and "sacrifice" if, in the matter of automobile regulation, as in everything else, the spirit of the Golden Rule shall be scrupulously observed.

A Lithuanian Monarchy

TO THE great majority of people, Lithuania has hitherto been little more than a name. The war, however, has brought it into sudden prominence. - Overnight, as it were, the Lithuanians stood forth from the great Russian family as a distinct race with national aspirations. A branch of the Indo-Aryan race, they claim to bear no racial relation to either the Slav or the Teuton. When, therefore, Lithuania, in common with the Ukraine, strove to break the ties which bound her to the Muscovite's Empire and proclaimed her newly formed republic, it was seen that European Russia was composed of an artificial grouping of diverse nationalities held together merely by the solder of *izardom*. Lithuania is a distinct entity, not merely a Baltic province. Though in times past her boundaries were sometimes absorbed within those of Poland, the individuality of the country never ended, and, racially and linguistically, the Lithuanians remain distinct to this day.

When, with the connivance of the Bolsheviks, Germany proceeded to occupy the Baltic Provinces, she announced her intention of "restoring Lithuania as an independent state allied to the German Empire by an eternal, steadfast alliance." To show what she meant by steadfastness, she proceeded to bestow upon her the blessings of kultur by incorporating Lithuania in Germany as a vassal kingdom under a German prince. To this "praiseworthy" end, Germany, in spite of the open opposition of the Lithuanians, now announces that she has raised the Duke of Urach, a prince of the Württemberg family, to the position of ruler over Lithuania, under the title of Mindaugas II, a name which is supposed to assure the continuation of the ancient royal line. Here, then, is a concrete illustration of what Germany meant when she declared that her intervention in and occupa-

tion of Lithuania was synonymous with Lithuania's freedom. That "freedom" took the form of replacing the incipient republic with a monarchy "made in Germany." But it went even farther. Germany proceeded to remove many thousands of able-bodied men to Germany where, by their work in munition factories, they would experience more fully the blessings of kultur. Thousands of others were quietly but forcibly relieved of certain material cares by the wholesale appropriation of their property, including household effects.

The political situation in Lithuania would, indeed, be farcical if it were not so tragic. Something of the perfidiousness of German policy is conveyed in the words of Maximilian Harden, the "Greek chorus" of the German ruling powers, when writing of the advocates of the Baltic province annexations, he says that they have shown "not a spark of intelligence for the sacred value of the personality of peoples." Happily, the fate of Lithuania does not rest with the Bolsheviks, who, with Pecksniffian unctuousness, protest their "disinterestedness," or with its present German masters. The Lithuanians have sturdy champions of themselves in the million or more of their countrymen on the American Continent, represented by the Lithuanian National Council at Washington, which is in close touch with the national council at Vilna, the Lithuanian capital.

Throughout the history of human struggles for freedom, it might be difficult to find an instance where men have fought in order to saddle their country with the burden of a foreign tyranny. The Lithuanians are no exception. As they point out in their manifesto: "Lithuanians have come into contact with American liberalism while employed in the mines and factories of the United States; they have a small opinion of monarchy, and are emphatically opposed to German rule of any kind." The Lithuanians, moreover, have the inspiring example of Polish constancy to a national ideal at their very doors. One and all realize that it is their existence as an appanage of the Imperial German Confederation, and not as an autonomous people, which has been determined upon by the present German rulers of Lithuania. Happily the question of Lithuania's future is not to rest with the German war lords, but with the Allies, at the coming peace conference.

The River Seine

THOUGH the Seine has apparently escaped any prominent part in the present war, it has shown that well-known tendency of getting into French history which is one of its greatest assets. There is the example of the Franco-Prussian War, when there was trouble because the Germans sank British ships in the stream, though the result of the international dispute is all but lost in the voluminous correspondence conducted between Great Britain and the offenders. This time, however, the Seine has come into the war through Havre, the military port and base of dispossessed Belgium; through Rouen, which has the temporary aspect of a Little Britain, and through at least two of its distinguished children, the River Oise and the Marne. There has always been, indeed, an intimate association of the River of France with France's fortunes. In days of Norman conquests, the frontiers were placed at La Roche Guyon, on its banks; and today, as one looks up at Richard Coeur-de-Lion's "Saucy Castle" of Gaillard, which Richard built as the most outlying bastion of his Normandy, the feeling that the river was somehow conscious of its power to save France from her enemies becomes irresistible.

This peculiar association of the Seine with France's history accounts, perhaps, in a measure, for the particular bent of the Frenchman toward the stream. An Englishman, most assuredly, would have made more practical use of a river so full of scenic charm and so historically rich as is the Seine. But in comparison with, say, the Englishman, in his active enjoyment of his Thames, the Frenchman stands somewhat aloof from his beloved river. When Zola wrote of the Seine, he showed what the admiring eye could catch of vistas and noble buildings along its quays. Sardou reversed the process by writing rapturously of the glorious events the Seine had witnessed across the ages as the story of France unfolded itself upon its banks. The Frenchman is not essentially a sportsman, or a man of the outdoors. The Seine is to him only in a limited sense a Thames, with its row boats, punts and canoes, its sailing boats and boat houses, and its *al fresco* picnics. It is his history book. Let the numerous stone quays of Paris and its vicinity be witness of that. There are the quays Voltaire and Anjou, Bourbon and Conti, Henri IV and l'Horloge, Passy and d'Orsay, and perhaps a dozen others equally renowned through the past.

Perhaps there are no other spots more beloved of the Parisian than these stately walled banks. He has crowded them with activity. The parapets, all but hidden by the boxes of the second-hand book-sellers, have become famous to every booklover and bibliophile in the world; whilst below, almost unnoticed, humble trades and professions are plied, like those of the washers and shearers of pet dogs, the anglers, and the barges. The Paris bargee is a celebrity who perhaps may yet find his recording William W. Jacobs. He has, however, been caught and fleetingly photographed by R. L. Stevenson in his "Inland Voyage." With what enthusiasm, indeed, the great novelist delighted in telling of these "dry-land" sailors who reach Paris by the canals or by the Marne and the Oise from the north of France, who carry their families and the rest of their possessions in their floating homes. After a few hours with "R. L. S." there is left with one a delightful impression of clean linen curtains framing shining window frames, of women and children basking under awnings, and of flower boxes grouped round the tiller.

The Ille de la Cité, the Island of Paris, which sails the waters of the Seine like a great vessel, the golden mast of which is the spire of Sainte Chapelle, has always been the axis of France as well as of Paris. The Pont Neuf early became its main thoroughfare, and it used to be a saying of the Paris police that if, after watching the bridge for three days, they did not see a particular man cross it, it was certain that he had left Paris. And of course, if one be a true Parisian, he will know beyond

all doubt that the Seine and Paris are one, and are loath to part with each other. That apparently, is why the Seine makes those broad, deep curves, bending like mighty Ulyssean bows, on the northwest of the city, why it bestows upon Paris not only the beauty of ever-changing vistas, but those outlying jewels like St. Cloud and Sèvres, Neuilly and Meudon, Boulogne and St. Germain, and a score of others which the city has boldly appropriated as suburbs.

Twice since the war began, the enemy has crossed the Marne, and the Marne flowing to Paris, has sent its waters under the score or more bridges and brought its message. But each time the waters have told Paris of victory. Now it is the turn of the Oise. But the waters of the Oise go, not to Paris, but to Vernon, Gisors, and Rouen, and thence to Havre, where the seed of the Belgian nation lies dormant. The story of the Oise tells, however, is always one of hope.

Notes and Comments

TO AN alert and intelligent observer, up a tree anywhere along the western front at the present time, it must seem an assumption within reason that the rear guard of the allied armies will be hanging their clothes to dry on the whole von Hindenburg line within the next week or so.

THE question has gone the round of the press of the United States: "Why is it that aeroplanes are not equipped with parachutes?" To answer this question, one might very well use the familiar reply made to a similar negative poser: "Because they are." A dispatch from the front said that a German escaped from his burning machine by a parachute, and a recent number of The London Graphic depicted both the pilot and his observer sailing down to earth whilst their machine was in flames.

SUGAR has been the subject of some interesting quotations in Notes and Queries. Some evidence of the early date at which it was known in England is gained from a book on medieval Venice, in which the author says that during the dogeship of Doge Speranzo, in the early years of the Fourteenth Century, "one Tommaso Lorédano exported a large quantity of sugar to England by the hands of Nicoletto Basadonna. The sugar was exchanged in London for wool coming from San Bitolfo, that is St. Botolph's town or Boston; and this wool was put on two 'coccie,' or merchant ships, to be carried to Flanders, the headquarters of the weaving trade, from whence the Venetian trader was to carry manufactured cloth or linen back to Dalmatia or the Levant."

MISSOURI is going about the matter of collecting and arranging data relating to its part in the great war in a systematic fashion, the active agency in the work being the State Historical Society. That institution is collecting photographs and brief biographies of Missourians engaged in the struggle while accurate information is obtainable. Missouri is playing a very important and creditable part in this struggle of the centuries, and it is determined to leave to future historians and generations a true record of its sacrifices and achievements in behalf of world democracy.

GOTHAM of Mother Goose fame has passed, along with the sale of his estates, out of Lord Howe's possession. The fame of Gotham and her "Merrie Tales" is very old indeed, for though the Tales only appeared in print in 1550, Gotham had made her reputation long, long before. It was the men of Gotham who, to secure eternal spring, built a wall round a cuckoo, and who, owning two windmills, pulled one down because there was not enough wind to keep both going. Their folly does not seem to have been indulged in at home only, for it is written that:

Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl,
And if the bowl had been stronger,
My song would have been longer.

NEW ORLEANS is to give the second week in September over to play. Practically all the activities of the city will, for six days, be devoted to the task of amusing the children, the idea being that the school year should be inaugurated as free as possible from the influence of war. "School as usual," "Childhood as usual," seem to be the inspiring mottoes. In other words, the adults in the Crescent City are apparently convinced that the war can be carried on and won without in the least shading the happy path of youth. No essential work is to be neglected; rather is the essential work of keeping the children as aloof as possible from the somber side of things to be added.

A LONG time ago, a keen observer of human nature put on record his discovery that a small borrower never leaves the doorway of a bank without looking one way and walking the other. A rival of this observer has just turned up. His conclusion, after years of patient observation, is, that one never sees a small boy and a brass band moving in opposite directions.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes a long list of names of American public men who were prominent a few years ago and asks: "How many students in the high schools and colleges would recognize any considerable number of these names or have any idea of the nature of the services rendered the country by their owners?" Not many, of course. If the list had been one of baseball pitchers, catchers, rightfielders, and shortstops, it might have been different. The war, however, is going to change all this. It was high time that something should change it.

IN MAKING the announcement that, in compliance with the demand of the government that all available men shall be released for war work, they are dropping all save one man from each of their orchestras, the theater managers of Milwaukee, Wis., intentionally or unintentionally, omit to specify what one is retained. It is possible to see where some people, especially those unschooled in Wagner, might hesitate to court an evening with the bass viol.